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A N N U A L P L A N N I N G I N F O R M A T I O N

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA
AND
WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY, SERVICE DELIVERY AREA

Fiscal Year 1988

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West Virginia Department of Employment Security
Affiliated with the U. S. Department of Labor
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PREFACE

This report is designed to provide comprehensive information relating to projected estimates of manpower statistics based upon previous labor market conditions and current indicators. Updated occupational, industrial, and labor force data are presented. In this report, emphasis is on statistical tables, with only brief narratives summarizing the highlights of the economic activity. This publication is intended for release to public officials, manpower and community planners, and any individuals who may be concerned about the economy and social welfare of West Virginia.

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I. HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

The state will continue to experience high unemployment rates. Economic recovery will be tentative and weak. The state will continue to lose population.

II. DESCRIPTION OF STATE

A. Definition of Area

West Virginia is the only state contained entirely within the Appalachian Region. Its economy has been profoundly affected by geography. The interaction between the West Virginian and his land is a common thread throughout the history of the state.

The rugged terrain and the bountiful deposits of coal, oil, salt, limestone, and clay shaped the nature of the state's economic development. If one views the mountains and not the mineral supply, West Virginia would closely resemble one of the rural New England states such as Vermont or New Hampshire. But there are profound economic differences. The fact that the terrain made it more profitable to take the fuels to the factories, rather than the reverse, determined the economic development of West Virginia.

Economies based upon the extraction of minerals are generally slower to evolve into "mature" economies than are more broadly based ones. A sense of impermanence of the source of the communities' wealth retarded investment. Also, because most owners of the state's economic resources were based in eastern cities, West Virginia had an extremely large number of absentee landlords. As a consequence of these and several other factors, economic growth was impeded both in the public and private sectors.

B. Economic Developments and Projected Industry Outlooks

The economic conditions which afflicted the state during the past several years have continued to restrain growth in all but a few economic sectors through the first half of fiscal year 1987. This trend is expected to continue throughout the remainder of fiscal year 1987 and into fiscal year 1988, with the sluggishness of the national economy having a dampening influence on the state's economic recovery. In 1986, the gross national product rose 2.5 percent, which was the lowest national growth rate since a decline during the recession year of 1982. Local efforts to enhance individual circumstances are still the state's brightest economic hope in the next year, at least saving some of the jobs that might otherwise have been lost.

Nonagricultural employment for projected fiscal year 1988 is ahead of the 1986 level by 4,500, increasing from 598,500 to 603,000. This increase is seen in the nonmanufacturing sectors, with the biggest jump occurring in the services sector.

Manufacturing employment in the state is expected to continue its decline by 2,100 from 87,800 in FY 1986 to 85,700 in FY 1988. The principal decline will be felt in the stone, clay and glass sector, with a

projection of 9,000 jobs in FY 1988. This is a drop of 800 jobs from FY 1986, and can be attributed to a recent trend of companies closing their doors. The primary and fabricated metals sector should remain at its current level of 20,700, even with a major plant closing in the Kanawha Valley. Electrical and non-electrical machinery is expected to decline by 500 during the projection period. Overall, durable goods is expected to lose approximately three percent during this period, with a decrease of 1,600 jobs. Nondurable goods should fare better, losing one and a half percent or 600 jobs by FY 1988, with two-thirds of this loss in the chemical industry.

Nonmanufacturing industries are where the employment growth is anticipated. These industries are expected to add 6,600 new jobs in fiscal year 1988. The mining industry is predicted to continue losing employment, with a projected loss of 3,000 jobs from 1986 to 1988. Several factors in 1986 have contributed to this continuing decline, with the oil glut, increased efficiency from longwall mining systems and a national contract dispute among the factors. Construction employment has been stable for several years and is expected to continue this trend through the projection period, adding 300 jobs in FY 1988, with several publicly-funded construction projects in the works.

The communications sector of transportation and public utilities should see an increase of approximately 200 jobs in FY 1988, with this sector benefiting from a major employer moving its regional billing center to Charleston. Overall, transportation and public utilities is expected to decline by 200 in fiscal year 1988. Trade is projected to gain 4,700 jobs over the next two years, reaching 140,400 by FY 1988. The wholesale sector, which has been steady the past few years, should pickup about 200 jobs with the passage of the Freeport Amendment. Retail trade will continue to grow, with the largest gain seen in eating and drinking places. This industry should add approximately 2,100 through the projection period. Gains will also be seen in auto dealers and service stations (900) and in food stores (800). A modest improvement of 200 is forecast for general merchandise stores, with the future of a major retail chain in question.

Finance, insurance, and real estate should continue its upward trend, increasing 700, and reaching 24,300 in FY 1988. Services continues to be the fastest growing sector showing a 5.6 percent growth in FY 1986. This sector should add 5,700 jobs over the two-year interval, reaching 125,000 in FY 1988. Business and repair services growth has been spectacular recently, with 2,700 jobs added over the past two years, and 2,400 more jobs expected during the next two years. Health services also continues to grow adding 1,700 by FY 1988. Finally, government employment is expected to decrease by 1,500 by FY 1988, as budgets tighten at all levels.

The net effect is a projection of very little growth, less than one percent from fiscal year 1986 to fiscal year 1988.

C. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

It is estimated that the state has lost one percent of its 1980 census population. Much of this decline can be attributed to the economic

travail which has persisted since the start of the decade. This is indicated by the slippage in the labor force of nearly 40,000 during the calendar years 1980-1986 period. The most significant losses were for males, both white and nonwhite, in the 20-35 age group. Closings and layoffs in the primary industries of mining, manufacturing, transportation, and construction were responsible. This group constituted a significant portion of employment in the primary industries. It includes the most mobile, who are able to seek greener pastures and who tend to have the least seniority.

III. TRENDS IN UNEMPLOYMENT

Calendar year 1986's annual average unemployment was 65,400 or 9.2 percent and this was considerably lower than calendar year 1985's unemployment of 74,900 or 10.3 percent. In fact, this was the lowest level of unemployment since 1980's rate of 9.0.

A. Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

Total insured unemployment in fiscal year 1986 averaged 22,891, a decrease from the 25,654 average in fiscal year 1985. The continued disparity with the greater levels of total unemployment illustrates the high number of benefit exhaustees who have dropped from the system. This phenomenon has spread over a wider range of industries than transpired in past years. The reduction in those unemployed 15 or more weeks is difficult to analyze as no empirical data exist on this group. However, the majority are likely to be benefit exhaustees, reinforcing the premise that there exists a significant group of those who have dropped from the system. The message Table 11 provides is that while insured unemployment rates are materially reduced, many of these people are still without jobs, an issue which needs to be addressed throughout the state.

IV. JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JTPA)

Public Law 97-300 provides for job training programs. The law has as its concept a partnership between elected officials and the local employer community who plan for, administer, and evaluate programs. The system's management functions are carried out at the state level. This close involvement of the local employer community is designed to increase the relevance of skills taught and the quality of skill levels achieved, thus improving the placement and retention of trainees in unsubsidized jobs. The Job Training Partnership Act gives state governors the responsibility for designating the sub-state service delivery areas (SDAs) which are both planning districts and actual service areas. These areas embrace the whole of West Virginia. The JTPA contains guidelines and procedures by which these areas are designated and its programs are to be administered.

A free informational packet containing additional JTPA data is available upon request to the address on the inside front of this publication.

West Virginia's service delivery areas include:

1. West Virginia, less Kanawha County
2. Kanawha County

Table 1

WEST VIRGINIA
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
1980 CENSUS AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1988*

Age	Total*		Fiscal Year 1988			
	Census Data** 1980	Fiscal Year 1988	White		Nonwhite	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	1,949,644	1,913,123	889,278	948,684	35,344	39,817
0-4	145,583	131,628	63,951	60,857	3,437	3,383
5-9	152,802	143,627	70,758	66,632	3,274	2,964
10-14	157,489	152,412	74,599	71,219	3,466	3,128
15-19	174,204	153,177	75,617	71,167	3,659	2,735
20-24	172,688	144,874	69,275	69,418	3,040	3,141
25-29	160,954	152,152	71,630	74,363	2,929	3,230
30-34	144,649	142,291	67,669	68,695	2,770	3,156
35-39	109,878	143,924	69,866	69,197	2,225	2,637
40-44	97,541	107,841	52,033	52,116	1,749	1,944
45-49	93,307	96,164	45,557	47,710	1,385	1,511
50-54	104,805	90,257	41,295	46,453	998	1,511
55-59	105,219	100,017	45,107	51,534	1,208	2,168
60-64	92,657	97,149	42,912	50,967	1,343	1,929
65-69	82,953	82,936	34,988	45,195	1,121	1,631
70-74	64,345	70,768	28,197	39,824	1,042	1,705
75 & Over	90,570	103,906	35,826	63,338	1,699	3,044

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
*Calendar year 1980 total is U. S. Census and fiscal year 1988 total is estimate of civilian population.
**Source: General Population Characteristics, West Virginia, (PC80-1-B50), Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 50, Table 23, Page 34. U. S. Department of Commerce Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., August 1982.

Table 1-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY, SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1988

Age	Total	White		Nonwhite	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
Total	1,687,123	789,458	837,477	28,442	31,746
0-4	116,868	57,162	54,351	2,701	2,654
5-9	127,842	63,212	59,703	2,548	2,379
10-14	136,731	66,957	64,360	2,857	2,557
15-19	137,795	68,656	64,004	3,048	2,088
20-24	129,053	62,057	61,982	2,458	2,556
25-29	133,016	63,256	64,957	2,353	2,450
30-34	122,542	58,715	59,246	2,164	2,417
35-39	126,413	61,775	60,806	1,740	2,092
40-44	94,842	46,048	45,855	1,386	1,553
45-49	84,817	40,559	42,007	983	1,268
50-54	78,834	36,359	40,388	859	1,228
55-59	86,627	39,353	44,569	1,002	1,703
60-64	84,630	37,471	44,402	1,129	1,628
65-69	72,538	30,757	39,574	937	1,270
70-74	62,499	24,943	35,268	838	1,450
75 & Over	92,079	32,179	56,007	1,441	2,452

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.

Table 2

WEST VIRGINIA COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE
CENSUS DATA 1980 AND PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1988*

Age and Race	Total				Male				Female			
	Labor Force**		Participation Rate		Labor Force**		Participation Rate		Labor Force**		Participation Rate	
	CD 1980	FY 1988	CD 1980	FY 1988	CD 1980	FY 1988	CD 1980	FY 1988	CD 1980	FY 1988	CD 1980	FY 1988
Total	753.1	750.1	51.6	51.6	473.7	463.1	68.3	67.2	279.4	287.0	36.5	37.8
16-17	15.5	13.4	22.3	22.1	9.2	7.9	25.8	25.0	6.3	5.6	18.6	19.0
18-19	34.5	29.9	49.4	48.2	19.5	17.5	55.8	54.5	15.0	12.4	43.0	41.5
20-24	113.1	101.9	65.5	70.3	67.5	60.9	79.3	84.2	45.6	41.0	52.0	56.5
25-34	214.4	207.8	70.2	70.6	139.9	131.5	91.8	90.7	74.5	76.3	48.6	53.1
35-44	144.8	178.1	69.7	70.8	93.2	113.3	90.7	90.0	51.5	64.9	49.1	51.5
45-64	210.2	197.4	53.1	51.5	132.0	120.2	71.4	66.9	78.2	77.2	37.0	37.9
65 & Over	20.6	21.5	8.6	8.4	12.3	11.9	12.6	11.5	8.3	9.7	5.9	6.3
White, Total	727.9	724.4	51.8	51.7	460.2	449.2	68.8	67.6	267.7	275.2	36.4	37.4
16-17	15.1	13.1	22.7	22.5	9.0	7.7	26.4	25.6	6.1	5.4	18.7	19.2
18-19	33.4	29.1	50.3	49.0	19.0	17.0	57.3	55.7	14.5	12.0	43.3	41.8
20-24	108.9	98.3	66.0	70.9	65.4	59.0	80.3	85.2	43.5	39.3	52.0	56.6
25-34	206.7	199.6	70.2	70.7	135.6	127.0	92.2	91.2	71.0	72.6	48.3	50.8
35-44	140.3	172.0	69.7	70.7	90.6	109.9	90.8	90.1	49.6	62.1	48.9	51.2
45-64	203.8	191.4	53.2	51.5	128.7	117.0	71.6	66.9	75.0	74.4	36.9	37.8
65 & Over	19.8	20.9	8.7	8.5	11.8	11.5	12.6	11.6	7.9	9.4	5.9	6.3
Nonwhite, Total	25.2	25.7	45.7	47.4	13.5	13.9	54.5	56.9	11.7	11.8	38.6	39.5
16-17	0.5	0.4	15.1	14.5	0.2	0.2	13.7	13.7	0.3	0.2	16.4	15.6
18-19	1.1	0.8	31.8	31.6	0.5	0.4	29.1	29.8	0.6	0.4	35.0	34.1
20-24	4.2	3.6	54.7	57.8	2.1	1.9	57.2	61.8	2.1	1.7	52.5	53.9
25-34	7.7	8.2	68.6	67.6	4.3	4.5	80.9	78.7	3.4	3.7	57.6	57.8
35-44	4.5	6.1	70.8	71.8	2.6	3.4	86.2	85.9	1.9	2.7	56.7	59.7
45-64	6.4	6.0	49.5	49.9	3.3	3.2	62.6	64.5	3.1	2.8	40.6	39.8
65 & Over	0.8	0.6	7.9	6.2	0.5	0.3	11.2	8.4	0.3	0.3	5.6	4.5

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
*Based on Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory estimates for fiscal year 1987 and updated to fiscal year 1988.
**In thousands.

Table 2-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY,
SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
COMPOSITION OF THE LABOR FORCE
FISCAL YEAR 1988 (PROJECTED)

Age	Total		Male		Female	
	Labor Force*	Participation Rate	Labor Force*	Participation Rate	Labor Force*	Participation Rate
Total	650.1	49.9	406.9	65.5	243.2	35.7
16-17	11.8	21.8	7.1	25.3	4.8	18.4
18-19	27.0	48.1	16.1	55.0	10.9	40.6
20-24	90.5	70.1	54.6	84.6	35.9	55.6
25-34	178.3	69.8	115.0	90.9	63.5	49.2
35-44	154.8	70.0	100.0	90.1	54.9	49.8
45-64	169.1	50.5	104.1	66.0	65.0	36.7
65 & Over	18.5	8.1	10.3	11.3	8.3	6.1

*In thousands.

Table 3

WEST VIRGINIA
POPULATION BY RACE, BY COUNTY
CENSUS: 1970 AND 1980

County	POPULATION									
	Total		White				Nonwhite			
			1970		1980		1970		1980	
	1970	1980	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent	Total	Percent
West Virginia	1,744,237	1,949,644	1,673,481	95.9	1,874,751	96.2	70,756	4.1	74,893	3.8
Barbour	14,030	16,639	13,846	98.7	16,416	98.7	184	1.3	223	1.3
Berkeley	36,356	46,775	34,933	96.1	44,764	95.7	1,423	3.9	2,011	4.3
Boone	25,118	30,447	24,801	98.7	30,064	98.7	317	1.3	383	1.3
Braxton	12,666	13,894	12,565	99.2	13,795	99.3	101	0.8	99	0.7
Brooke	30,443	31,117	30,139	99.0	30,792	99.0	304	1.0	325	1.0
Cabell	106,918	106,835	102,245	95.6	101,627	95.1	4,673	4.4	5,208	4.9
Calhoun	7,046	8,250	7,038	99.9	8,187	99.2	8	0.1	63	0.8
Clay	9,330	11,265	9,322	99.9	11,246	99.8	8	0.1	19	0.2
Doddridge	6,389	7,433	6,373	99.7	7,406	99.6	16	0.3	27	0.4
Fayette	49,332	57,863	43,987	89.2	53,276	92.1	5,345	10.8	4,587	7.9
Gilmer	7,782	8,334	7,759	99.7	8,256	99.1	23	0.3	78	0.9
Grant	8,607	10,210	8,461	98.3	10,059	98.5	146	1.7	151	1.5
Greenbrier	32,090	37,665	30,417	94.8	35,992	95.6	1,673	5.2	1,673	4.4
Hampshire	11,710	14,867	11,602	99.1	14,714	99.0	108	0.9	153	1.0
Hancock	39,749	40,418	38,363	96.5	39,183	96.9	1,386	3.5	1,235	3.1
Hardy	8,855	10,030	8,625	97.4	9,816	97.9	230	2.6	214	2.1
Harrison	73,028	77,710	71,855	98.4	76,384	98.3	1,173	1.6	1,326	1.7
Jackson	20,903	25,794	20,886	99.9	25,711	99.7	17	0.1	83	0.3
Jefferson	21,280	30,302	18,510	87.0	27,389	90.4	2,770	13.0	2,913	9.6
Kanawha	229,515	231,414	215,908	94.1	215,953	93.3	13,607	5.9	15,461	6.7
Lewis	17,847	18,813	17,720	99.3	18,672	99.3	127	0.7	141	0.7
Lincoln	18,912	23,675	18,896	99.9	23,632	99.8	16	0.1	43	0.2
Logan	46,269	50,679	43,396	93.8	48,290	95.3	2,873	6.2	2,389	4.7
McDowell	50,666	49,899	41,504	81.9	42,401	85.0	9,162	18.1	7,498	15.0
Marion	61,356	65,789	58,953	96.1	63,186	96.0	2,403	3.9	2,603	4.0
Marshall	37,598	41,608	37,306	99.2	41,198	99.0	292	0.8	410	1.0
Mason	24,306	27,045	23,997	98.7	26,799	99.1	309	1.3	246	0.9
Mercer	63,206	73,942	57,815	91.5	68,483	92.6	5,391	8.5	5,459	7.4
Mineral	23,109	27,234	22,404	96.9	26,334	96.7	705	3.1	900	3.3
Mingo	32,780	37,336	31,386	95.7	36,162	96.9	1,394	4.3	1,174	3.1
Monongalia	63,714	75,024	62,277	97.7	72,270	96.3	1,437	2.3	2,754	3.7
Monroe	11,272	12,873	10,737	95.3	12,611	98.0	535	4.7	262	2.0
Morgan	8,547	10,711	8,425	98.6	10,583	98.8	122	1.4	128	1.2
Nicholas	22,552	28,126	22,513	99.8	28,051	99.7	39	0.2	75	0.3
Ohio	63,439	61,389	61,282	96.6	58,876	95.9	2,157	3.4	2,513	4.1
Pendleton	7,031	7,910	6,879	97.8	7,713	97.5	152	2.2	197	2.5
Pleasants	7,274	8,236	7,234	99.5	8,207	99.6	40	0.5	29	0.4
Pocahontas	8,870	9,919	8,729	98.4	9,814	98.9	141	1.6	105	1.1
Preston	25,455	30,460	25,342	99.6	30,322	99.5	113	0.4	138	0.5
Putnam	27,625	38,181	27,597	99.9	38,012	99.6	28	0.1	169	0.4
Raleigh	70,080	86,821	62,963	89.8	79,408	91.5	7,117	10.2	7,413	8.5
Randolph	24,596	28,734	24,357	99.0	28,385	98.8	239	1.0	349	1.2
Ritchie	10,145	11,442	10,128	99.8	11,422	99.8	17	0.2	20	0.2
Roane	14,111	15,952	14,028	99.4	15,806	99.1	83	0.6	146	0.9
Summers	13,213	15,875	12,635	95.6	14,634	92.2	578	4.4	1,241	7.8
Taylor	13,878	16,584	13,714	98.8	16,411	99.0	164	1.2	173	1.0
Tucker	7,447	8,675	7,424	99.7	8,648	99.7	23	0.3	27	0.3
Tyler	9,929	11,320	9,913	99.8	11,297	99.8	16	0.2	23	0.2
Upshur	19,092	23,427	18,985	99.4	23,245	99.2	107	0.6	182	0.8
Wayne	37,581	46,021	37,512	99.8	45,902	99.7	69	0.2	119	0.3
Webster	9,809	12,245	9,800	99.9	12,228	99.9	9	0.1	17	0.1
Wetzel	20,314	21,874	20,296	99.9	21,800	99.7	18	0.1	74	0.3
Wirt	4,154	4,922	4,148	99.9	4,905	99.7	6	0.1	17	0.3
Wood	86,818	93,648	85,970	99.0	92,510	98.8	848	1.0	1,138	1.2
Wyoming	30,095	35,993	29,581	98.3	35,504	98.6	514	1.7	489	1.4

Source: General Population Characteristics, West Virginia. For 1970 data: (PC(1)B-50), Table 33, Pages 79-83. For 1980 data: (PC80-1-B50), Volume 1, Chapter B, Part 50, Table 53, Pages 144 -148. U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C., August 1971 (for 1970) and August 1982 (for 1980).

Table 4

WEST VIRGINIA
PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME, BY COUNTY
ANNUAL AVERAGES 1983 - 1984

County	INCOME 1983	INCOME 1984	1984 Rank
United States	$11,681	$12,772	(NA)
State of West Virginia	9,094	9,708	49th of 50 States
Metropolitan Portion	10,404	11,081	(NA)
Nonmetropolitan Portion	8,341	8,922	(NA)
Kanawha	11,748	12,499	1
Ohio	10,969	11,692	2
Wood	10,402	11,231	3
Hancock	10,553	11,165	4
Cabell	10,090	10,829	5
Marion	10,100	10,616	6
Putnam	9,901	10,377	7
Harrison	9,611	10,269	8
Monongalia	9,400	10,205	9
Berkeley	9,323	10,145	10
Wetzel	9,535	10,031	11
Jefferson	9,104	9,888	12
Raleigh	9,153	9,835	13
Pleasants	9,034	9,787	14
Mercer	9,132	9,747	15
Brooke	9,245	9,711	16
STATE AVERAGE	9,094	9,708	Average
Morgan	8,834	9,662	17
Marshall	9,118	9,587	18
Jackson	8,719	9,370	19
Lewis	8,401	8,936	20
Upshur	8,086	8,770	21
Greenbrier	8,186	8,743	22
Randolph	8,175	8,719	23
Nicholas	7,861	8,669	24
Mason	7,971	8,637	25
Logan	8,233	8,630	26
Boone	8,310	8,540	27
Mineral	8,030	8,525	Median 28
Grant	7,813	8,506	29
Tyler	8,052	8,489	30
Taylor	7,832	8,477	31
Fayette	7,880	8,412	32
Pocahontas	7,855	8,373	33
Barbour	8,018	8,357	34
Preston	7,820	8,354	35
Mingo	7,604	8,142	36
McDowell	7,634	8,048	37
Roane	7,365	7,975	38
Ritchie	7,301	7,898	39
Wayne	7,385	7,888	40
Wyoming	7,133	7,551	41
Braxton	6,994	7,548	42
Wirt	7,127	7,546	43
Summers	6,950	7,532	44
Gilmer	7,047	7,512	45
Hampshire	7,014	7,509	46
Hardy	6,437	7,402	47
Monroe	6,858	7,277	48
Tucker	6,740	7,269	49
Doddridge	6,529	6,891	50
Calhoun	6,292	6,707	51
Lincoln	6,110	6,427	52
Pendleton	5,643	6,339	53
Clay	6,038	6,172	54
Webster	5,714	6,108	55

Note: 1983 revised from previously published data.
NA Not applicable.
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table 5

WEST VIRGINIA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR
FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 1986 AND
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1988

Industry	Annual Averages Fiscal Years 1984*	1985*	1986*	1985 - 1986 Changes Number*	Percent	Projected Fiscal Year 1988
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Total	590.7	597.4	598.5	1.1	0.2	603.0
Manufacturing	90.9	91.0	87.8	-3.2	-3.5	85.7
Durable Goods	49.4	50.8	49.2	-1.6	-3.1	47.6
Stone, Clay, & Glass	10.6	10.1	9.8	-0.3	-3.0	9.0
Primary & Fabricated Metals	20.6	21.2	20.7	-0.5	-2.4	20.7
Electrical & Nonelectrical Machinery	8.9	9.4	8.7	-0.7	-7.4	8.2
Nondurable Goods	41.4	40.2	38.7	-1.5	-3.7	38.1
Chemicals & Allied Products	21.0	20.3	19.5	-0.8	-3.9	19.1
Nonmanufacturing	499.8	506.4	510.7	4.3	0.8	517.3
Mining	49.2	46.1	43.2	-2.9	-6.3	40.2
Bituminous Mining	42.2	39.2	37.0	-2.2	-5.6	34.0
Construction	21.6	22.7	22.7	0.0	0.0	23.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	39.5	38.8	37.6	-1.2	-3.1	37.4
Transportation	18.2	17.8	17.1	-0.7	-3.9	16.7
Communication	8.5	8.1	7.8	-0.3	-3.7	8.0
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	12.9	12.9	12.7	-0.2	-1.6	12.7
Trade, Wholesale & Retail	129.6	133.3	135.7	2.4	1.8	140.4
Wholesale Trade	30.1	30.4	30.0	-0.4	-1.3	30.2
Retail Trade	99.6	103.0	105.8	2.8	2.7	110.2
General Merchandise Stores	18.2	18.5	18.2	-0.3	-1.6	18.4
Food Stores	19.0	19.2	20.2	1.0	5.2	21.0
Auto Dealers & Service Stations	12.4	12.9	13.8	0.9	7.0	14.7
Eating & Drinking Places	26.2	28.0	28.9	0.9	3.2	31.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	22.7	23.4	23.6	0.2	0.9	24.3
Services	106.8	113.0	119.3	6.3	5.6	125.0
Business & Repair Services	13.9	15.0	16.6	1.6	10.7	19.0
Health Services	42.9	43.3	44.8	1.5	3.5	46.5
Government	130.3	129.2	128.5	-0.7	-0.5	127.0
Federal	15.3	15.4	15.5	0.1	0.6	15.5
State	43.5	42.1	40.1	-2.0	-4.8	39.5
Local	71.5	71.8	72.9	1.1	1.5	72.0

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. Data for 1985 and 1986 are based on March 1986 benchmark and 1984 data are based on March 1985 benchmark.
*In thousands.

Table 5-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY,
SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT, BY INDUSTRY
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1984 - 1986 AND
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1988

Industry	Annual Averages Fiscal Years 1984*	1985*	1986*	1985 - 1986 Changes Number*	Percent	Projected Fiscal Year 1988*
Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment, Total	493.8	499.7	500.4	0.7	0.1	504.3
Manufacturing	78.6	79.0	76.1	-2.9	-3.7	74.5
Durable Goods	47.7	48.8	47.2	-1.6	-3.3	45.9
Nondurable Goods	30.9	30.2	29.0	-1.2	-4.0	28.6
Nonmanufacturing	415.1	420.8	424.3	3.5	0.8	429.8
Mining	45.4	43.4	40.8	-2.6	-6.0	38.0
Bituminous Coal Mining	39.0	37.1	35.2	-1.9	-5.1	32.4
Construction	17.6	18.9	18.9	0.0	0.0	18.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	31.8	31.1	30.3	-0.8	-2.6	29.7
Trade, Wholesale & Retail	105.9	109.0	111.0	2.0	1.8	115.3
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	17.5	17.9	17.9	0.0	0.0	18.5
Services	85.9	91.3	96.6	5.3	5.8	101.7
Government	110.8	109.3	108.7	-0.6	-0.5	107.7

Note: 1986 data are based on March 1986 benchmark.
*In thousands.

Table 6

WEST VIRGINIA
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
BY INDUSTRY
FISCAL YEAR 1986

Industry	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Ann. Avg.
TOTAL	606.4	600.8	606.6	603.3	601.3	605.7	583.8	580.5	585.9	593.9	613.2	600.5	598.5
Manufacturing	90.7	89.5	89.6	89.1	87.1	87.9	86.4	86.8	85.9	86.1	87.3	87.6	87.8
Durable Goods	50.4	49.6	49.8	49.4	49.4	49.4	48.4	48.8	48.2	48.3	49.2	49.2	49.2
Lumber & Furniture	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3
Stone, Clay, & Glass	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.2	9.3	9.8	9.9	9.8
Primary Metals Industries	14.7	13.6	13.4	13.2	13.2	13.0	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.2	13.3
Fabricated Metals Products	6.5	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.4
Machinery, except Electrical	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.8
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9
Other Durable Goods	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7
Nondurable Goods	40.3	39.9	39.8	39.7	37.7	38.5	38.0	38.0	37.7	37.8	38.1	38.4	38.7
Food & Kindred Products	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.6	3.7	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4
Apparel & Related Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8
Printing & Publishing	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6
Chemicals & Allied Products	20.3	20.0	20.1	19.6	19.4	19.5	19.2	19.2	18.9	19.0	19.1	19.3	19.5
Other Nondurable Goods	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.9	6.2	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.4
Nonmanufacturing	515.7	511.3	517.0	514.2	514.2	517.8	497.4	493.7	500.0	507.8	525.9	512.9	510.7
Mining	45.3	45.2	45.3	45.0	44.4	44.6	42.9	41.7	41.8	41.1	40.7	40.7	43.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	38.4	38.4	38.5	38.4	37.8	37.9	36.5	35.8	36.1	35.5	35.2	35.2	37.0
Oil & Gas Extraction	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.5	5.2
Construction	25.3	25.9	25.8	24.4	24.1	22.8	18.3	17.3	18.5	21.8	23.6	24.2	22.7
Building Construction	7.0	7.4	7.2	6.4	6.3	6.1	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.2
Heavy Construction	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.5	7.1	6.3	4.8	4.2	4.8	6.1	6.9	7.3	6.6
Special Trade Contractors	10.3	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.4	8.2	8.2	8.7	9.9	10.5	10.6	9.9
Transportation & Pub. Utilities	38.5	38.6	38.4	38.1	37.8	38.2	36.8	36.6	37.0	37.2	37.3	36.7	37.6
Transportation	17.4	17.6	17.6	17.5	17.3	17.5	16.6	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.0	16.7	17.1
Communication	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.8
Elec., Gas, & Sanitary Serv.	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.7	12.6	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.7
Trade	135.4	136.8	137.1	136.1	138.0	139.7	131.9	130.2	132.2	135.3	137.7	138.2	135.7
Wholesale	30.6	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.5	29.1	28.8	29.0	29.4	29.6	29.8	30.0
Retail	104.8	106.1	106.4	105.5	107.3	109.2	102.8	101.4	103.2	105.9	108.1	108.4	105.8
Bldg. Materials & Garden Supp.	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.6
General Merchandise Stores	18.1	18.5	18.6	18.7	19.8	20.3	17.6	17.1	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.6	18.2
Food Stores	19.6	20.1	20.2	19.9	20.3	20.7	19.7	19.8	19.9	20.2	20.7	20.7	20.2
Auto. Dealers & Serv. Stations	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.4	13.3	13.2	14.0	13.7	13.9	14.4	14.6	14.6	13.8
Apparel & Accessory Stores	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.6	6.0	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3
Furn. & Home Furnishing Stores	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Eating & Drinking Places	29.2	29.5	29.7	28.8	28.6	28.8	27.1	27.0	27.8	29.2	30.3	30.4	28.9
Miscellaneous Retail	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.8	10.1	10.6	10.0	9.8	9.8	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.0
Fin., Insurance, & Real Estate	23.8	23.9	23.9	23.6	23.5	23.8	23.2	23.1	23.2	23.6	23.9	24.1	23.6
Banking	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.5
Ins. Carriers, Agents & Brokers	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Services	116.4	117.4	119.4	118.9	118.7	120.2	118.4	117.9	119.3	121.1	122.5	121.2	119.3
Hotels	7.6	7.9	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.0	7.6	7.9	7.4
Personal Services	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.4
Business & Repair Services	16.0	16.3	16.3	16.0	16.1	16.7	16.7	16.3	16.8	17.0	17.3	17.3	16.6
Amusement Services	5.7	5.8	5.6	4.7	4.3	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.2	5.0	5.4	5.7	4.9
Health Services	44.7	44.8	44.7	44.7	44.6	45.0	44.6	44.4	44.6	44.8	45.0	45.4	44.8
Educational Services	3.5	3.5	5.5	6.0	5.9	6.1	5.5	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.0	3.8	5.2
Social Services	5.9	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.4
Government	131.0	123.5	127.1	128.1	127.7	128.5	125.9	126.9	128.0	127.7	140.2	127.8	128.5
Federal	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.6	15.2	15.4	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.6	15.5
Hospitals	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Post Office	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1
All Others	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.6
State	46.0	39.1	40.7	40.4	39.9	40.5	38.7	39.1	39.8	39.4	39.6	37.6	40.1
Hospitals	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Education	14.5	15.5	17.5	17.4	16.9	17.3	15.8	16.3	17.0	16.6	16.6	14.1	16.3
All Others	28.2	20.2	19.8	19.6	19.6	19.8	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.6	20.1	20.4
Local	69.2	68.8	70.8	72.1	72.3	72.4	72.0	72.4	72.8	72.9	85.0	74.6	72.9
Hospitals	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.5
Education	42.0	41.9	44.5	46.9	47.1	47.3	47.4	47.7	48.0	47.7	48.0	47.8	46.4
All Others	21.7	21.4	20.8	19.8	19.7	19.6	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.6	31.4	21.1	21.1

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
March 1986 benchmark.
*In thousands.

Table 7
WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS*
(In Thousands)
CALENDAR YEARS 1970 - 1986

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
						1970							
Civilian Labor Force	605.1	602.3	604.4	612.7	627.7	633.4	637.0	628.3	624.0	623.3	629.2	625.6	621.1
Total Employment	562.2	560.5	568.0	575.0	585.6	594.1	594.0	593.6	593.2	594.1	590.8	590.1	583.4
Total Unemployment	43.0	41.8	36.4	37.7	42.2	39.3	43.0	34.7	30.8	29.2	38.4	35.5	37.7
Unemployment Rate	7.1	6.9	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.2	6.7	5.5	4.9	4.7	6.1	5.7	6.1
						1971							
Civilian Labor Force	615.0	613.2	610.1	620.0	626.4	641.1	648.9	636.3	626.3	628.4	635.8	633.9	628.0
Total Employment	569.9	566.4	571.1	583.6	591.3	597.0	604.7	598.3	594.5	590.4	588.2	589.4	587.1
Total Unemployment	45.1	46.8	39.1	36.4	35.2	44.1	44.2	38.0	31.8	38.0	47.6	44.5	40.9
Unemployment Rate	7.3	7.6	6.4	5.9	5.6	6.9	6.8	6.0	5.1	6.0	7.5	7.0	6.5
						1972							
Civilian Labor Force	625.1	623.4	627.0	633.3	643.3	652.4	665.0	650.6	646.6	642.3	644.7	647.5	641.8
Total Employment	572.9	573.3	581.4	593.6	604.5	609.6	617.9	611.7	611.6	608.5	607.1	605.7	599.8
Total Unemployment	52.2	50.0	45.6	39.6	38.8	42.8	47.0	38.8	35.0	33.8	37.6	41.8	41.9
Unemployment Rate	8.3	8.0	7.3	6.3	6.0	6.6	7.1	6.0	5.4	5.3	5.8	6.5	6.5
						1973							
Civilian Labor Force	638.0	634.9	641.4	643.0	653.3	674.6	673.0	661.7	657.0	654.1	655.8	658.3	653.7
Total Employment	588.6	590.9	602.2	607.2	619.2	635.9	628.3	626.6	625.4	625.4	623.2	622.0	616.3
Total Unemployment	49.4	44.0	39.2	35.8	34.0	38.6	44.7	35.1	31.6	28.7	32.6	36.3	37.5
Unemployment Rate	7.7	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.2	5.7	6.6	5.3	4.8	4.4	5.0	5.5	5.7
						1974							
Civilian Labor Force	652.7	650.4	652.9	657.6	667.7	687.7	679.8	672.6	671.9	670.5	674.0	675.3	667.8
Total Employment	604.7	604.1	612.9	622.3	634.1	652.1	639.2	639.7	641.0	638.2	630.9	623.4	628.6
Total Unemployment	48.0	46.3	40.1	35.3	33.6	35.6	40.6	32.9	30.8	32.3	43.1	51.9	39.2
Unemployment Rate	7.4	7.1	6.1	5.4	5.0	5.2	6.0	4.9	4.6	4.8	6.4	7.7	5.9
						1975							
Civilian Labor Force	666.2	661.0	663.7	675.1	683.0	689.8	697.6	683.6	687.1	685.1	687.9	686.3	680.5
Total Employment	608.6	604.9	610.2	624.8	633.9	640.7	647.2	637.9	641.9	642.3	641.6	637.5	630.9
Total Unemployment	57.6	56.0	53.5	50.3	49.1	49.1	50.4	45.7	45.2	42.8	46.3	48.8	49.6
Unemployment Rate	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.7	7.1	7.3
						1976							
Civilian Labor Force	677.3	678.0	682.3	691.6	710.1	707.4	717.5	701.3	703.7	703.0	704.0	703.1	698.3
Total Employment	622.8	625.2	634.2	647.8	669.3	664.5	671.3	658.8	666.1	665.2	663.0	658.9	653.9
Total Unemployment	54.5	52.8	48.1	43.8	40.8	42.9	46.2	42.5	37.6	37.9	41.0	44.2	44.4
Unemployment Rate	8.0	7.8	7.1	6.3	5.7	6.1	6.4	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.8	6.3	6.4
						1977							
Civilian Labor Force	689.3	704.5	698.1	713.2	719.6	727.0	733.2	738.4	729.0	721.8	719.9	731.4	718.8
Total Employment	635.2	629.6	650.0	671.9	686.4	694.3	695.2	701.9	694.3	689.5	685.8	684.4	676.5
Total Unemployment	54.1	74.9	48.0	41.3	33.2	32.8	38.0	36.5	34.7	32.4	34.1	47.0	42.2
Unemployment Rate	7.8	10.6	6.9	5.8	4.6	4.5	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.7	6.4	5.9
						1978							
Civilian Labor Force	718.6	717.1	722.8	736.6	745.1	752.9	765.4	753.4	756.7	764.3	763.2	763.6	746.7
Total Employment	662.0	653.7	699.4	698.7	712.7	720.8	726.3	713.5	717.9	729.0	728.9	724.8	704.8
Total Unemployment	56.7	63.5	53.5	37.8	32.4	32.1	39.1	40.0	38.8	35.3	34.3	38.8	41.8
Unemployment Rate	7.9	8.8	7.4	5.1	4.4	4.3	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.6	4.5	5.1	5.6
						1979							
Civilian Labor Force	740.7	738.0	744.8	748.6	761.5	775.7	778.8	765.9	769.8	760.9	756.2	762.4	758.6
Total Employment	688.6	684.8	699.3	709.3	722.2	734.8	730.5	728.7	733.9	723.9	720.6	716.2	716.1
Total Unemployment	52.1	53.3	45.5	39.3	39.3	40.9	48.3	37.2	35.9	37.0	35.6	46.3	42.5
Unemployment Rate	7.0	7.2	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	6.2	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.7	6.1	5.6

Table 7--cont.
WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS*
(In Thousands)
CALENDAR YEARS 1970 - 1986

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann. Avg.
						1980							
Civilian Labor Force	767.5	765.1	767.5	773.6	773.1	779.2	780.3	769.0	772.9	772.2	766.9	770.6	771.5
Total Employment	692.4	689.1	696.1	706.3	710.6	712.4	710.2	698.5	705.8	705.7	701.1	699.5	702.3
Total Unemployment	75.1	76.1	71.3	67.3	62.6	66.8	70.1	70.5	67.1	66.5	65.7	71.2	69.2
Unemployment Rate	9.8	9.9	9.3	8.7	8.1	8.6	9.0	9.2	8.7	8.6	8.6	9.2	9.0
						1981							
Civilian Labor Force	758.3	755.6	758.2	769.4	774.4	758.5	763.3	765.8	766.3	760.7	757.1	760.5	762.4
Total Employment	678.3	677.8	684.2	687.3	688.9	689.8	700.2	699.2	703.1	700.0	695.1	691.5	691.3
Total Unemployment	80.0	77.8	74.0	82.1	85.5	68.7	63.1	66.7	63.3	60.7	62.0	69.0	71.1
Unemployment Rate	10.6	10.3	9.8	10.7	11.0	9.1	8.3	8.7	8.3	8.0	8.2	9.1	9.3
						1982							
Civilian Labor Force	742.1	734.6	737.6	740.2	744.7	747.7	755.8	751.5	742.5	747.7	744.0	749.2	744.8
Total Employment	660.6	656.0	663.7	666.7	673.0	671.0	672.1	670.3	661.2	658.3	649.6	643.8	662.2
Total Unemployment	81.5	78.6	73.9	73.4	71.6	76.7	83.6	81.2	81.3	89.4	94.4	105.5	82.6
Unemployment Rate	11.0	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.6	10.3	11.1	10.8	10.9	12.0	12.7	14.1	11.1
						1983							
Civilian Labor Force	737.1	724.3	722.2	736.6	739.9	747.5	759.9	764.0	746.8	745.1	742.8	743.5	742.5
Total Employment	619.1	610.0	616.3	627.0	635.4	640.9	646.2	657.2	649.5	649.2	648.8	645.8	637.1
Total Unemployment	118.0	114.3	106.0	109.6	104.6	106.6	113.6	106.8	97.3	95.8	94.1	97.7	105.4
Unemployment Rate	16.0	15.8	14.7	14.9	14.1	14.3	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.9	12.7	13.1	14.2
						1984							
Civilian Labor Force	734.4	726.4	730.0	732.9	738.3	742.5	745.4	746.9	738.0	739.2	734.2	735.6	737.0
Total Employment	628.0	625.6	632.3	643.1	652.4	662.4	665.4	671.2	665.3	659.4	653.9	650.8	650.8
Total Unemployment	106.4	100.7	97.7	89.7	85.9	80.1	80.0	75.8	72.8	79.7	80.3	84.7	86.2
Unemployment Rate	14.5	13.9	13.4	12.2	11.6	10.8	10.7	10.1	9.9	10.8	10.9	11.5	11.7
						1985							
Civilian Labor Force	727.5	713.7	718.3	723.3	730.4	733.6	732.5	727.4	721.8	721.8	721.8	721.3	724.5
Total Employment	632.7	625.3	634.3	645.1	656.4	661.1	661.0	658.0	657.9	659.1	653.4	650.6	649.6
Total Unemployment	94.8	88.4	84.0	78.2	74.0	72.6	71.5	69.4	64.0	62.7	68.4	70.7	74.9
Unemployment Rate	13.0	12.4	11.7	10.8	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.5	8.9	8.7	9.5	9.8	10.3
						1986							
Civilian Labor Force	714.0	709.0	712.4	711.7	726.9	718.3	722.4	709.7	710.1	707.3	708.6	714.8	713.8
Total Employment	636.0	629.9	636.7	643.9	663.1	654.8	659.2	650.5	652.5	652.4	651.7	650.2	648.4
Total Unemployment	78.0	79.1	75.6	67.8	63.8	63.5	63.3	59.3	57.6	55.0	57.0	64.5	65.4
Unemployment Rate	10.9	11.2	10.6	9.5	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.4	8.1	7.8	8.0	9.0	9.2

*Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment estimates prior to 1970 were prepared using a "work force" rather than "labor force" concept. Effective with the 1970 data the components were adjusted to represent only those employed and/or unemployed workers who reside within West Virginia. An adjustment was also made to discount dual jobholding. This conceptual change was adopted in 1974.

Data for 1980 through current revised to March 1985 benchmark.

Table 7-A

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
(In Thousands)
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1986

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	Ann. Av.
						1981							
Civilian Labor Force	780.3	769.0	772.9	772.2	766.9	770.6	758.3	755.6	758.2	769.4	774.4	758.5	767.2
Total Employment	710.2	698.5	705.8	705.7	701.1	699.5	678.3	677.8	684.2	687.3	688.9	689.8	693.9
Total Unemployment	70.1	70.5	67.1	66.5	65.7	71.2	80.0	77.8	74.0	82.1	85.5	68.7	73.3
Unemployment Rate	9.0	9.2	8.7	8.6	8.6	9.2	10.6	10.3	9.8	10.7	11.0	9.1	9.6
						1982							
Civilian Labor Force	763.3	765.8	766.3	760.7	757.1	760.5	742.1	734.6	737.6	740.2	744.7	747.7	751.7
Total Employment	700.2	699.2	703.1	700.0	695.1	691.5	660.6	656.0	663.7	666.7	673.0	671.0	681.7
Total Unemployment	63.1	66.7	63.3	60.7	62.0	69.0	81.5	78.6	73.9	73.4	71.6	76.7	70.0
Unemployment Rate	8.3	8.7	8.3	8.0	8.2	9.1	11.0	10.7	10.0	9.9	9.6	10.3	9.3
						1983							
Civilian Labor Force	755.8	751.5	742.5	747.7	744.0	749.2	737.1	724.3	727.2	736.6	739.9	747.5	741.5
Total Employment	672.1	670.3	661.2	658.3	649.6	643.8	619.1	610.0	616.3	627.0	635.4	640.9	642.1
Total Unemployment	83.6	81.2	81.3	89.4	94.4	105.5	118.0	114.3	106.0	109.6	104.6	106.6	99.5
Unemployment Rate	11.1	10.8	10.9	12.0	12.7	14.1	16.0	15.8	14.7	14.9	14.1	14.3	13.4
						1984							
Civilian Labor Force	759.9	764.0	746.8	745.1	742.8	743.5	734.4	726.4	730.0	732.9	738.3	742.5	743.2
Total Employment	646.2	657.2	649.5	649.2	648.8	645.8	628.0	625.6	632.3	643.1	652.4	662.4	645.0
Total Unemployment	113.6	106.8	97.3	95.8	94.1	97.7	106.4	100.7	97.7	89.7	85.9	80.1	97.2
Unemployment Rate	15.0	14.0	13.0	12.9	12.7	13.1	14.5	13.9	13.4	12.2	11.6	10.8	13.1
						1985							
Civilian Labor Force	745.4	746.9	738.0	739.2	734.2	735.6	727.5	713.7	718.3	723.3	730.4	733.6	732.2
Total Employment	665.4	671.2	665.3	659.4	653.9	650.8	632.7	625.3	634.3	645.1	656.4	661.1	651.7
Total Unemployment	80.0	75.8	72.8	79.7	80.3	84.7	94.8	88.4	84.0	78.2	74.0	72.6	80.4
Unemployment Rate	10.7	10.1	9.9	10.8	10.9	11.5	13.0	12.4	11.7	10.8	10.1	9.9	11.0
						1986							
Civilian Labor Force	732.5	727.4	721.9	721.8	721.8	721.3	714.0	709.0	712.4	711.7	726.9	718.3	719.9
Total Employment	661.0	658.0	657.9	659.1	653.4	650.6	636.0	629.9	636.7	643.9	663.1	654.6	650.4
Total Unemployment	71.5	69.4	64.0	62.7	68.4	70.7	78.0	79.1	75.6	67.8	63.8	63.5	69.5
Unemployment Rate	9.8	9.5	8.9	8.7	9.5	9.8	10.9	11.2	10.6	9.5	8.8	8.8	9.7

*LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT: Estimates prior to 1970 were prepared using a "work force" rather than "labor force" concept. Effective with the 1970 data the components were adjusted to represent only those employed and/or unemployed workers who reside within West Virginia. An adjustment was also made to discount dual jobholding. This conceptual change was adopted in 1974.

Data for 1981 through current revised to March 1985 benchmark.

Table 7-B

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
CALENDAR YEARS 1976 - 1986

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
						1976							
Civilian Labor Force	680,112	680,484	683,835	692,306	710,062	707,753	718,351	701,701	701,925	700,104	700,439	698,930	697,000
Total Employment	616,273	618,657	627,494	640,974	662,275	657,488	664,212	651,906	657,862	655,634	652,262	646,964	646,000
Total Unemployment	63,839	61,827	56,341	51,332	47,787	50,265	54,139	49,795	44,063	44,470	48,177	51,966	52,000
Unemployment Rate	9.4	9.1	8.2	7.4	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.1	6.3	6.4	6.9	7.4	7.5
						1977							
Civilian Labor Force	684,624	702,609	689,577	701,695	704,915	712,033	719,157	723,830	715,487	709,242	708,907	723,924	708,000
Total Employment	620,801	614,112	632,787	652,841	665,615	673,198	674,129	680,598	674,375	670,856	668,459	668,229	658,000
Total Unemployment	63,823	88,497	56,790	48,854	39,300	38,835	45,028	43,232	41,112	38,386	40,448	55,695	50,000
Unemployment Rate	9.3	12.6	8.2	7.0	5.6	5.5	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.7	7.7	7.1
						1978							
Civilian Labor Force	716,379	709,684	717,247	723,588	736,332	743,357	760,261	746,732	752,485	756,465	762,050	767,419	741,000
Total Employment	647,668	640,644	657,185	687,172	702,408	710,105	715,488	702,850	709,126	721,993	723,764	721,597	695,000
Total Unemployment	68,711	69,040	60,062	36,416	33,924	33,252	44,773	43,882	43,359	34,472	38,286	45,822	46,000
Unemployment Rate	9.6	9.7	8.4	5.0	4.6	4.5	5.9	5.9	5.8	4.6	5.0	6.0	6.2
						1979							
Civilian Labor Force	750,722	748,264	753,546	762,508	774,267	790,391	793,228	778,498	784,410	777,967	778,303	783,895	773,000
Total Employment	686,874	684,870	701,264	713,143	727,938	740,685	736,322	734,505	740,630	731,412	728,993	725,363	721,000
Total Unemployment	63,848	63,394	52,282	49,365	46,329	49,706	56,906	43,993	43,780	46,555	49,310	58,532	52,000
Unemployment Rate	8.5	8.5	6.9	6.5	6.0	6.3	7.2	5.7	5.6	6.0	6.3	7.5	6.7
						1980							
Civilian Labor Force	779,243	775,332	778,133	788,088	788,626	797,472	802,579	784,847	790,040	790,071	787,996	793,572	788,000
Total Employment	701,262	698,694	706,694	717,910	723,093	724,921	722,685	710,811	718,281	718,170	713,589	711,890	714,000
Total Unemployment	77,981	76,638	71,439	70,178	65,533	72,551	79,894	74,036	71,759	71,901	74,407	81,682	74,000
Unemployment Rate	10.0	9.9	9.2	8.9	8.3	9.1	10.0	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.4	10.3	9.4
						1981							
Civilian Labor Force	787,549	783,383	784,396	807,974	806,831	787,465	789,083	780,531	779,995	777,629	777,022	782,141	787,000
Total Employment	690,490	689,996	696,567	699,783	701,427	702,332	712,944	711,870	714,821	710,754	704,812	700,202	703,000
Total Unemployment	97,059	93,387	87,829	108,191	105,404	85,133	76,139	68,661	65,174	66,875	72,210	81,939	84,000
Unemployment Rate	12.3	11.9	11.2	13.4	13.1	10.8	9.6	8.8	8.4	8.6	9.3	10.5	10.7
						1982							
Civilian Labor Force	771,553	761,196	762,681	765,575	770,660	776,248	784,937	779,268	772,552	779,051	778,860	785,420	774,000
Total Employment	668,209	662,706	669,515	671,677	677,045	675,025	676,145	674,338	664,002	660,026	650,131	643,182	666,000
Total Unemployment	103,344	98,490	93,166	93,898	93,615	101,223	108,792	104,930	108,550	119,025	128,729	142,238	108,000
Unemployment Rate	13.4	12.9	12.2	12.3	12.1	13.0	13.9	13.5	14.1	15.3	16.5	18.1	13.9
						1983							
Civilian Labor Force	779,020	773,103	770,083	771,887	771,869	773,965	780,474	784,274	760,789	760,735	761,094	764,707	771,000
Total Employment	616,899	606,781	611,929	621,533	628,725	634,230	639,461	650,330	643,494	644,041	644,378	642,199	632,000
Total Unemployment	162,121	166,322	158,154	150,354	143,144	139,735	141,013	133,944	117,295	116,694	116,716	122,508	139,000
Unemployment Rate	20.8	21.5	20.5	19.5	18.5	18.1	18.1	17.1	15.4	15.3	15.3	16.0	18.0
						1984							
Civilian Labor Force	763,746	754,514	755,659	758,206	762,333	766,154	771,782	769,836	759,813	781,393	777,465	783,096	768,000
Total Employment	625,215	623,647	631,091	642,673	652,736	662,693	665,778	671,502	667,412	663,348	659,599	658,304	652,000
Total Unemployment	138,531	130,867	124,568	115,533	109,597	103,461	106,004	98,334	92,401	118,045	117,866	124,792	115,000
Unemployment Rate	18.1	17.3	16.5	15.2	14.4	13.5	13.7	12.8	12.2	15.1	15.2	15.9	15.0
						1985							
Civilian Labor Force	774,505	766,567	762,329	762,388	764,658	768,914	775,492	758,157	756,560	761,811	767,652	760,966	765,000
Total Employment	641,406	636,317	647,857	660,575	673,923	678,691	678,633	675,560	675,434	676,031	669,568	666,004	665,000
Total Unemployment	133,099	130,250	114,472	101,813	90,735	90,223	96,859	82,597	81,126	85,780	98,084	94,962	100,000
Unemployment Rate	17.2	17.0	15.0	13.4	11.9	11.7	12.5	10.9	10.7	11.3	12.8	12.5	13.0
						1986							
Civilian Labor Force	755,872	744,500	733,909	730,093	743,463	738,069	747,201	734,568	744,161	747,979	757,427	757,732	744,581
Total Employment	654,535	647,117	648,186	650,784	665,893	657,658	658,447	649,712	658,080	661,758	667,803	665,680	657,138
Total Unemployment	101,337	97,383	85,723	79,309	77,570	80,411	88,754	84,856	86,081	86,221	89,624	92,052	87,443
Unemployment Rate	13.4	13.1	11.7	10.9	10.4	10.9	11.9	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.8	12.1	11.7

Data for 1979 through current revised to March 1985 benchmark.

Table 7-C

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
FISCAL YEARS 1981 - 1986

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Annual Average
						1981							
Civilian Labor Force	802,579	784,847	790,040	790,071	787,996	793,572	787,549	783,383	784,396	807,974	806,831	787,465	792,225
Total Employment	722,685	710,811	718,281	718,170	713,589	711,890	690,490	689,996	696,567	699,783	701,427	702,332	706,335
Total Unemployment	79,894	74,036	71,759	71,901	74,407	81,682	97,059	93,387	87,829	108,191	105,404	85,133	85,890
Unemployment Rate	10.0	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.4	10.3	12.3	11.9	11.2	13.4	13.1	10.8	10.8
						1982							
Civilian Labor Force	789,083	780,531	779,995	777,629	777,022	782,141	771,553	761,196	762,681	765,575	770,660	776,248	774,526
Total Employment	712,944	711,870	714,821	710,754	704,812	700,202	668,209	662,706	669,515	671,677	677,045	675,025	689,965
Total Unemployment	76,139	68,661	65,174	66,875	72,210	81,939	103,344	98,490	93,166	93,898	93,615	101,223	84,561
Unemployment Rate	9.6	8.8	8.4	8.6	9.3	10.5	13.4	12.9	12.2	12.3	12.1	13.0	10.9
						1983							
Civilian Labor Force	784,937	779,268	772,552	779,051	778,860	785,420	779,020	773,103	770,083	771,887	771,869	773,965	776,668
Total Employment	676,145	674,338	664,002	660,026	650,131	643,182	616,899	606,781	611,929	621,533	628,725	634,230	640,660
Total Unemployment	108,792	104,930	108,550	119,025	128,729	142,238	162,121	166,322	158,154	150,354	143,144	139,735	136,008
Unemployment Rate	13.9	13.5	14.1	15.3	16.5	18.1	20.8	21.5	20.5	19.5	18.5	18.1	17.5
						1984							
Civilian Labor Force	780,474	784,274	760,789	760,735	761,094	764,707	763,746	754,514	755,659	758,206	762,333	766,154	764,390
Total Employment	639,461	650,330	643,494	644,041	644,378	642,199	625,215	623,647	631,091	642,673	652,736	662,693	641,830
Total Unemployment	141,013	133,944	117,295	116,694	116,716	122,508	138,531	130,867	124,568	115,533	109,597	103,461	122,560
Unemployment Rate	18.1	17.1	15.4	15.3	15.3	16.0	18.1	17.3	16.5	15.2	14.4	13.5	16.0
						1985							
Civilian Labor Force	771,782	769,836	759,813	781,393	777,463	783,096	774,505	766,567	762,329	762,388	764,658	768,914	770,229
Total Employment	665,778	671,502	667,412	663,348	659,599	658,304	641,406	636,317	647,857	660,575	673,923	678,691	660,393
Total Unemployment	106.004	98,334	92,401	118,045	117,866	124,792	133,099	130,250	114,472	101,813	90,735	90,223	109,836
Unemployment Rate	13.7	12.8	12.2	15.1	15.2	15.9	17.2	17.0	15.0	13.4	11.9	11.7	14.3
						1986							
Civilian Labor Force	775,492	758,157	756,560	761,811	767,652	760,966	755,872	744,500	733,909	730,093	743,463	738,069	752,212
Total Employment	678,633	675,560	675,434	676,031	669,568	666,004	654,535	647,117	648,186	650,784	665,893	657,658	663,784
Total Unemployment	96,859	82,597	81,126	85,780	98,084	94,962	101,337	97,383	85,723	79,309	77,570	80,411	88,428
Unemployment Rate	12.5	10.9	10.7	11.3	12.8	12.5	13.4	13.1	11.7	10.9	10.4	10.9	11.8

Data for 1981 through current revised to March 1985 benchmark.

Table 8

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
BY COUNTY, ANNUAL AVERAGES
CALENDAR YEAR 1986*

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,340	3,740	800	17.5
Berkeley	23,480	22,140	1,340	5.7
Boone	8,810	7,950	850	9.7
Braxton	5,260	4,600	660	12.5
Brooke	10,520	9,810	720	6.8
Cabell	37,290	34,780	2,500	6.7
Calhoun	2,940	2,460	490	16.6
Clay	2,920	2,430	490	16.8
Doddridge	2,920	2,690	230	7.9
Fayette	16,770	14,790	1,980	11.8
Gilmer	3,120	2,810	310	9.9
Grant	4,780	4,240	540	11.3
Greenbrier	13,840	12,250	1,590	11.5
Hampshire	6,130	5,620	510	8.4
Hancock	13,660	12,930	730	5.3
Hardy	4,460	4,170	290	6.4
Harrison	29,650	27,260	2,390	8.1
Jackson	8,800	7,590	1,200	13.7
Jefferson	14,720	14,270	450	3.1
Kanawha	96,400	89,710	6,700	6.9
Lewis	7,540	6,530	1,010	13.4
Lincoln	6,790	5,870	920	13.6
Logan	15,310	13,160	2,150	14.0
McDowell	9,950	7,990	1,960	19.7
Marion	22,310	19,970	2,340	10.5
Marshall	15,500	13,960	1,550	10.0
Mason	8,240	7,080	1,160	14.1
Mercer	26,210	24,010	2,200	8.4
Mineral	10,880	9,970	910	8.3
Mingo	10,330	9,090	1,240	12.0
Monongalia	30,690	29,320	1,370	4.4
Monroe	4,740	4,380	370	7.7
Morgan	4,840	4,490	350	7.2
Nicholas	8,870	7,640	1,230	13.9
Ohio	22,240	20,670	1,580	7.1
Pendleton	3,450	3,230	220	6.2
Pleasants	2,420	2,150	270	11.2
Pocahontas	4,010	3,500	510	12.6
Preston	13,020	11,800	1,220	9.4
Putnam	17,320	15,920	1,400	8.1
Raleigh	30,320	26,940	3,390	11.2
Randolph	10,940	9,600	1,350	12.3
Ritchie	4,950	4,430	510	10.4
Roane	5,760	5,020	730	12.7
Summers	4,660	4,150	510	11.0
Taylor	5,260	4,630	630	12.0
Tucker	3,420	3,000	420	12.3
Tyler	4,740	4,240	500	10.6
Upshur	8,470	7,360	1,110	13.1
Wayne	16,530	15,240	1,300	7.8
Webster	3,080	2,680	410	13.2
Wetzel	8,790	7,690	1,100	12.5
Wirt	2,340	2,010	320	13.9
Wood	40,150	36,970	3,180	7.9
Wyoming	8,740	7,510	1,230	14.0

*Data based on March 1985 benchmark.

Table 8-A

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
BY COUNTY, ANNUAL AVERAGES
FISCAL YEAR 1986*

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,840	3,990	850	17.6
Berkeley	24,000	22,560	1,440	6.0
Boone	8,680	7,940	740	8.5
Braxton	5,210	4,560	650	12.5
Brooke	10,320	9,490	830	8.0
Cabell	37,250	34,580	2,680	7.2
Calhoun	3,050	2,500	550	18.0
Clay	2,980	2,450	530	17.7
Doddridge	2,930	2,680	240	8.3
Fayette	17,030	14,830	2,200	12.9
Gilmer	3,180	2,850	330	10.4
Grant	4,980	4,410	570	11.5
Greenbrier	13,890	12,170	1,720	12.4
Hampshire	6,450	5,830	620	9.6
Hancock	13,480	12,520	960	7.1
Hardy	4,550	4,170	380	8.3
Harrison	29,910	27,230	2,690	9.0
Jackson	8,850	7,530	1,330	15.0
Jefferson	15,040	14,540	510	3.4
Kanawha	96,640	89,540	7,100	7.3
Lewis	7,560	6,640	920	12.2
Lincoln	6,770	5,780	990	14.6
Logan	15,550	13,140	2,420	15.5
McDowell	10,390	8,610	1,780	17.1
Marion	22,890	20,230	2,660	11.6
Marshall	15,700	14,080	1,620	10.3
Mason	8,180	6,980	1,200	14.7
Mercer	26,150	23,950	2,200	8.4
Mineral	11,020	10,020	1,000	9.1
Mingo	10,260	8,990	1,280	12.4
Monongalia	31,420	29,790	1,630	5.2
Monroe	4,700	4,350	350	7.5
Morgan	4,850	4,480	370	7.6
Nicholas	8,930	7,590	1,350	15.1
Ohio	22,640	20,840	1,800	7.9
Pendleton	3,670	3,390	280	7.6
Pleasants	2,410	2,090	320	13.1
Pocahontas	4,000	3,430	570	14.3
Preston	13,190	11,990	1,210	9.2
Putnam	17,480	15,890	1,590	9.1
Raleigh	30,360	26,910	3,450	11.4
Randolph	11,310	9,780	1,530	13.5
Ritchie	5,050	4,520	530	10.6
Roane	5,800	5,030	770	13.3
Summers	4,690	4,180	510	10.9
Taylor	5,260	4,550	710	13.5
Tucker	3,410	2,920	500	14.5
Tyler	4,620	4,230	390	8.5
Upshur	8,600	7,530	1,060	12.4
Wayne	16,480	15,140	1,340	8.1
Webster	3,140	2,690	450	14.3
Wetzel	8,580	7,650	930	10.8
Wirt	2,580	2,180	410	15.7
Wood	40,130	36,860	3,270	8.2
Wyoming	8,890	7,620	1,260	14.2

*Data based on March 1985 benchmark.

Table 8-B

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
ANNUAL AVERAGES
CALENDAR YEAR 1986*

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	4,852	3,791	1,061	21.9
Berkeley	24,226	22,429	1,797	7.4
Boone	9,220	8,056	1,164	12.6
Braxton	5,538	4,663	875	15.8
Brooke	10,886	9,931	955	8.8
Cabell	38,585	35,238	3,347	8.7
Calhoun	3,134	2,486	648	20.7
Clay	3,118	2,464	654	21.0
Doddridge	3,031	2,723	308	10.2
Fayette	17,628	14,984	2,644	15.0
Gilmer	3,259	2,850	409	12.5
Grant	5,022	4,299	723	14.4
Greenbrier	14,514	12,404	2,110	14.5
Hampshire	6,376	5,692	684	10.7
Hancock	14,068	13,094	974	6.9
Hardy	4,606	4,225	381	8.3
Harrison	30,810	27,618	3,192	10.4
Jackson	9,284	7,693	1,591	17.1
Jefferson	15,051	14,452	599	4.0
Kanawha	99,871	90,898	8,973	9.0
Lewis	7,955	6,610	1,345	16.9
Lincoln	7,171	5,944	1,227	17.1
Logan	16,204	13,333	2,871	17.7
McDowell	10,771	8,097	2,674	24.8
Marion	23,342	20,232	3,110	13.3
Marshall	16,226	14,149	2,077	12.8
Mason	8,721	7,169	1,552	17.8
Mercer	27,283	24,325	2,958	10.8
Mineral	11,426	10,270	1,156	10.1
Mingo	10,878	9,203	1,675	15.4
Monongalia	31,523	29,706	1,817	5.8
Monroe	4,920	4,432	488	9.9
Morgan	5,010	4,549	461	9.2
Nicholas	9,376	7,735	1,641	17.5
Ohio	23,052	20,951	2,101	9.1
Pendleton	3,562	3,273	289	8.1
Pleasants	2,538	2,177	361	14.2
Pocahontas	4,226	3,549	677	16.0
Preston	13,597	11,952	1,645	12.1
Putnam	17,986	16,131	1,855	10.3
Raleigh	31,836	27,287	4,549	14.3
Randolph	11,510	9,720	1,790	15.6
Ritchie	5,180	4,491	689	13.3
Roane	6,057	5,089	968	16.0
Summers	4,884	4,203	681	13.9
Taylor	5,529	4,691	838	15.2
Tucker	3,602	3,039	563	15.6
Tyler	4,988	4,293	695	13.9
Upshur	8,933	7,458	1,475	16.5
Wayne	17,167	15,435	1,732	10.1
Webster	3,255	2,712	543	16.7
Wetzel	9,299	7,790	1,509	16.2
Wirt	2,468	2,039	429	17.4
Wood	41,774	37,509	4,265	10.2
Wyoming	9,256	7,608	1,648	17.8

*Data based on March 1985 benchmark.

Table 8-C

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
ANNUAL AVERAGES
FISCAL YEAR 1986*

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

County	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment As Percent of Civilian Labor Force
Barbour	5,158	4,073	1,085	21.0
Berkeley	24,858	23,023	1,835	7.4
Boone	9,036	8,102	934	10.3
Braxton	5,475	4,649	826	15.1
Brooke	10,746	9,684	1,062	9.9
Cabell	38,685	35,286	3,399	8.8
Calhoun	3,246	2,550	696	21.4
Clay	3,168	2,501	667	21.1
Doddridge	3,045	2,739	306	10.0
Fayette	17,933	15,131	2,802	15.6
Gilmer	3,323	2,904	419	12.6
Grant	5,228	4,496	732	14.0
Greenbrier	14,607	12,419	2,188	15.0
Hampshire	6,735	5,950	785	11.7
Hancock	13,995	12,769	1,226	8.8
Hardy	4,749	4,257	492	10.4
Harrison	31,208	27,785	3,423	11.0
Jackson	9,365	7,682	1,683	18.0
Jefferson	15,477	14,834	643	4.2
Kanawha	100,398	91,381	9,017	9.0
Lewis	7,944	6,778	1,166	14.7
Lincoln	7,148	5,893	1,255	17.6
Logan	16,481	13,408	3,073	18.6
McDowell	11,060	8,791	2,269	20.5
Marion	24,029	20,652	3,377	14.1
Marshall	16,424	14,367	2,057	12.5
Mason	8,648	7,122	1,526	17.6
Mercer	27,241	24,440	2,801	10.3
Mineral	11,489	10,244	1,245	10.8
Mingo	10,793	9,169	1,624	15.0
Monongalia	32,487	30,406	2,081	6.4
Monroe	4,884	4,437	447	9.2
Morgan	5,039	4,569	470	9.3
Nicholas	9,458	7,745	1,713	18.1
Ohio	23,565	21,274	2,291	9.7
Pendleton	3,828	3,464	364	9.5
Pleasants	2,537	2,136	401	15.8
Pocahontas	4,237	3,502	735	17.3
Preston	13,778	12,234	1,544	11.2
Putnam	18,234	16,216	2,018	11.1
Raleigh	31,851	27,462	4,389	13.8
Randolph	11,929	9,982	1,947	16.3
Ritchie	5,285	4,608	677	12.8
Roane	6,109	5,129	980	16.0
Summers	4,915	4,267	648	13.2
Taylor	5,543	4,640	903	16.3
Tucker	3,617	2,978	639	17.7
Tyler	4,813	4,316	497	10.3
Upshur	9,029	7,689	1,340	14.8
Wayne	17,151	15,456	1,695	9.9
Webster	3,324	2,748	576	17.3
Wetzel	8,986	7,809	1,177	13.1
Wirt	2,739	2,221	518	18.9
Wood	41,795	37,640	4,155	9.9
Wyoming	9,387	7,778	1,609	17.1

*Data based on March 1985 benchmark.

Table 9

WEST VIRGINIA
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
FISCAL YEARS 1977 - 1986

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Fiscal Year (July-June)	Civilian Labor Force*	Employment*	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
1977	707.0	662.6	44.4	6.3
1978	730.6	689.0	41.6	5.7
1979	756.3	715.0	41.3	5.5
1980	761.1	712.6	48.5	6.4
**1981	767.2	693.9	73.3	9.6
**1982	751.7	681.7	70.0	9.3
**1983	742.3	642.0	100.3	13.5
**1984	742.2	645.0	97.2	13.1
**1985	732.2	651.7	80.4	11.0
**1986	719.9	650.4	69.5	9.7

*In thousands.
**March 1985 benchmark.

Table 9-A

WEST VIRGINIA LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
FISCAL YEARS 1977 - 1986

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Fiscal Year (July-June)	Civilian Labor Force*	Employment*	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
1977	701.4	649.0	52.4	7.5
1978	720.4	673.5	46.9	6.5
1979	760.4	712.5	48.0	6.3
1980	783.6	722.5	61.1	7.8
1981	815.0	729.1	85.9	10.5
1982	774.5	690.0	84.6	10.9
1983	776.7	640.7	136.0	17.5
1984	764.4	641.8	122.6	16.0
1985	770.2	660.4	109.8	14.3
1986	752.2	663.8	88.4	11.8

*In thousands.
March 1985 benchmark.

Table 9-B

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY,
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
FISCAL YEAR 1986

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Fiscal Year (July-June)	Civilian Labor Force*	Employment*	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
1986	623.3	560.8	62.4	10.0

*In thousands.
March 1985 benchmark.

Table 9-C

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY,
LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
FISCAL YEAR 1986

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Fiscal Year (July-June)	Civilian Labor Force*	Employment*	Unemployment*	Unemployment Rate
1986	651.8	572.4	79.4	12.2

*In thousands.
March 1985 benchmark.

Table 10

WEST VIRGINIA
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1988*

Age	Labor Force**			Employment**			Unemployment**			Percent Unemployment		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
					T O T A L							
16-17	13.4	13.1	0.4	10.0	9.8	0.2	3.5	3.3	0.1	26.1	25.2	25.0
18-19	29.9	29.1	0.8	22.8	22.2	0.5	7.1	6.9	0.3	23.7	23.7	37.5
20-24	101.9	98.3	3.6	87.4	84.7	2.7	14.5	13.7	0.8	14.2	13.9	22.2
25-34	207.8	199.6	8.2	182.4	175.6	6.8	25.4	24.1	1.4	12.2	12.1	17.1
35-44	178.1	172.0	6.1	160.8	155.4	5.4	17.3	16.6	0.8	9.7	9.7	13.1
45-64	197.4	191.4	6.0	181.5	176.0	5.4	15.9	15.3	0.6	8.1	8.0	10.0
65 & Over	21.5	20.9	0.6	20.3	19.7	0.6	1.2	1.2	(Z)	5.6	5.7	(X)
Total	750.1	724.4	25.7	665.1	643.4	21.8	85.0	81.0	4.0	11.3	11.2	15.6
					M A L E							
16-17	7.9	7.7	0.2	5.6	5.5	0.1	2.3	2.2	(Z)	29.1	28.6	(X)
18-19	17.5	17.0	0.4	12.8	12.5	0.3	4.7	4.5	0.2	26.9	26.5	50.0
20-24	60.9	59.0	1.9	50.8	49.4	1.4	10.2	9.7	0.5	16.7	16.4	26.3
25-34	131.5	127.0	4.5	112.8	109.2	3.6	18.7	17.8	0.8	14.2	14.0	17.8
35-44	113.3	109.9	3.4	100.9	97.9	3.0	12.4	12.0	0.4	10.9	10.9	11.8
45-64	120.2	117.0	3.2	109.1	106.3	2.8	11.1	10.8	0.4	9.2	9.2	12.5
65 & Over	11.9	11.5	0.3	11.1	10.8	0.3	0.8	0.8	(Z)	6.7	7.0	(X)
Total	463.1	449.2	13.9	403.0	391.4	11.5	60.2	57.8	2.4	13.0	12.9	17.3
					F E M A L E							
16-17	5.6	5.4	0.2	4.4	4.3	0.1	1.2	1.1	(Z)	21.4	20.4	(X)
18-19	12.4	12.0	0.4	10.0	9.7	0.3	2.4	2.3	0.1	19.4	19.2	25.0
20-24	41.0	39.3	1.7	36.6	35.3	1.3	4.4	4.0	0.3	10.7	10.2	17.6
25-34	76.3	72.6	3.7	69.6	66.4	3.2	6.7	6.2	0.5	8.8	8.5	13.5
35-44	64.9	62.1	2.7	60.0	57.6	2.4	4.9	4.6	0.4	7.6	7.4	14.8
45-64	77.2	74.4	2.8	72.4	69.8	2.7	4.8	4.6	0.2	6.2	6.2	7.1
65 & Over	9.7	9.4	0.3	9.2	8.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	(Z)	4.1	4.3	(X)
Total	287.0	275.2	11.8	262.2	252.0	10.2	24.8	23.2	1.6	8.6	8.4	13.6

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. *Based on Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory estimates.
**In thousands. X Not applicable. Z Less than 100.

Table 10-A

WEST VIRGINIA, LESS KANAWHA COUNTY, SERVICE DELIVERY AREA
LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
PROJECTED FISCAL YEAR 1988*

Age	Labor Force**			Employment**			Unemployment**			Percent Unemployment		
	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite	Total	White	Nonwhite
					T O T A L							
16-17	11.8	11.6	0.3	8.8	8.6	0.2	3.1	3.0	(Z)	26.3	25.9	(X)
18-19	27.0	26.3	0.7	20.5	20.0	0.4	6.5	6.3	0.3	24.1	24.0	42.9
20-24	90.5	87.6	2.8	77.6	75.5	2.1	12.9	12.2	0.6	14.3	13.9	21.4
25-34	178.3	172.2	6.2	155.3	150.2	5.0	23.1	22.1	1.1	13.0	12.8	17.7
35-44	154.8	150.2	4.7	139.1	135.0	4.1	15.7	15.2	0.7	10.1	10.1	14.9
45-64	169.1	164.4	4.6	154.5	150.3	4.1	14.6	14.0	0.5	8.6	8.5	10.9
65 & Over	18.5	18.1	0.4	17.4	17.1	0.4	1.0	1.0	(Z)	5.4	5.5	(X)
Total	650.1	630.4	19.7	573.1	556.7	16.5	77.0	73.7	3.3	11.8	11.7	16.8
					M A L E							
16-17	7.1	7.0	0.2	5.0	4.9	0.1	2.1	2.0	(Z)	29.6	28.6	(X)
18-19	16.1	15.7	0.4	11.8	11.5	0.3	4.3	4.2	0.2	26.7	26.8	50.0
20-24	54.6	53.0	1.5	45.6	44.4	1.1	9.1	8.7	0.4	16.7	16.4	26.7
25-34	115.0	111.5	3.5	97.8	95.1	2.8	17.1	16.4	0.6	14.9	14.7	17.1
35-44	100.0	97.4	2.7	88.7	86.4	2.4	11.3	11.0	0.3	11.3	11.3	11.1
45-64	104.1	101.6	2.5	94.0	91.9	2.1	10.1	9.8	0.4	9.7	9.6	16.0
65 & Over	10.3	10.0	0.2	9.6	9.4	0.2	0.7	0.7	(Z)	6.8	7.0	(X)
Total	406.9	396.1	10.9	352.4	343.4	9.0	54.6	52.7	2.0	13.4	13.3	18.3
					F E M A L E							
16-17	4.8	4.7	0.2	3.8	3.7	0.1	1.0	0.9	(Z)	20.8	19.1	(X)
18-19	10.9	10.6	0.4	8.8	8.5	0.3	2.2	2.1	(Z)	20.2	19.8	(X)
20-24	35.9	34.6	1.3	32.0	31.0	1.0	3.9	3.6	0.2	10.9	10.4	15.4
25-34	63.5	60.7	2.6	57.5	55.1	2.2	6.0	5.7	0.4	9.4	9.4	15.4
35-44	54.9	52.8	2.0	50.5	48.7	1.8	4.5	4.2	0.4	8.2	8.0	20.0
45-64	65.0	62.8	2.1	60.5	58.5	2.0	4.5	4.3	0.2	6.9	6.8	9.5
65 & Over	8.3	8.1	0.2	7.8	7.7	0.2	0.3	0.3	(Z)	3.6	3.7	(X)
Total	243.2	234.3	8.7	220.8	213.2	7.4	22.4	21.1	1.3	9.2	9.0	14.9

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. *Based on Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory estimates.
**In thousands. X Not applicable. Z Less than 100.

Table 11

WEST VIRGINIA
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, WEEKS OF DURATION, SEX, AND AGE
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1985 AND 1986

Category	1986	1985	Change		Percent Distribution	
			Number	Percent	1986	1985
INDUSTRY						
Total	22,891	25,654	-2763	-10.8	100.0	100.0
Mining	4,424	6,446	-2022	-31.4	19.3	25.1
Construction	4,390	4,379	11	0.3	19.2	17.1
Manufacturing	4,609	4,768	-159	-3.3	20.1	18.6
Durable Goods	3,177	3,053	124	4.1	13.9	11.9
Nondurable Goods	1,432	1,716	-284	-16.6	6.3	6.7
Trade	3,168	3,370	-202	-6.0	13.8	13.1
All Other	6,301	6,691	-390	-5.8	27.5	26.1
WEEKS OF DURATION						
Total	22,891	25,654	-2763	-10.8	100.0	100.0
1 - 2	5,391	5,337	54	1.0	23.6	20.8
3 - 4	2,834	2,977	-143	-4.8	12.4	11.6
5 - 14	9,504	10,866	-1362	-12.5	41.5	42.4
15 & Over	5,163	6,475	-1312	-20.3	22.6	25.2
SEX						
Total	22,891	25,654	-2763	-10.8	100.0	100.0
Male	17,690	19,604	-1914	-9.8	77.3	76.4
Female	5,201	6,050	-849	-14.0	22.7	23.6
AGE						
Total	22,891	25,654	-2763	-10.8	100.0	100.0
Under 45	16,453	18,611	-2158	-11.6	71.9	72.5
45 & Over	6,438	7,044	-606	-8.6	28.1	27.5
MALE BY AGE						
Total	17,690	19,604	-1914	-9.8	100.0	100.0
Under 45	12,906	14,465	-1559	-10.8	73.0	73.8
45 & Over	4,783	5,139	-356	-6.9	27.0	26.2
FEMALE BY AGE						
Total	5,201	6,050	-849	-14.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	3,457	4,146	-689	-16.6	66.5	68.5
45 & Over	1,655	1,904	-249	-13.1	31.8	31.5

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding. Data are for intrastate claimants and based on mid-month periods.

Table 12

WEST VIRGINIA INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT
HISTORICAL GROWTH PERSPECTIVE
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1970, 1980, AND FISCAL YEAR 1986

Industry	1970*	1980*	1986*	Change to 1986 from 1980	
				Number*	Percent
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Employment	516.5	645.9	598.5	-47.4	-7.3
Manufacturing	126.5	117.2	87.8	-29.4	-25.1
Durable Goods	75.9	69.0	49.2	-19.8	-28.7
Lumber & Furniture	7.4	6.7	6.3	-0.4	-6.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass	19.2	14.8	9.8	-5.0	-33.8
Primary Metals	25.4	23.1	13.3	-9.8	-42.4
Fabricated Metal Products	7.5	7.9	7.4	-0.5	-6.3
Machinery, except Electrical	5.4	7.5	5.8	-1.7	-22.7
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	4.9	4.2	2.9	-1.3	-31.0
Other Durable Goods	6.0	4.9	3.7	-1.2	-24.5
Nondurable Goods	50.7	48.2	38.7	-9.5	-19.7
Food & Kindred Products	6.8	6.0	4.4	-1.6	-26.7
Apparel & Other Related Products	6.9	4.6	3.8	-0.8	-17.4
Printing & Publishing	4.3	4.5	4.6	0.1	2.2
Chemicals & Allied Products	27.0	24.2	19.5	-4.7	-19.4
Other Nondurable Goods	5.6	8.9	6.4	-2.5	-28.1
Nonmanufacturing	390.0	528.6	510.7	-17.9	-3.4
Mining	49.9	65.7	43.2	-22.5	-34.2
Bituminous Coal Mining	45.3	59.7	37.0	-22.7	-38.0
Construction	28.6	35.8	22.7	-13.1	-36.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	41.5	43.1	37.6	-5.5	-12.8
Transportation	21.7	20.9	17.1	-3.8	-18.2
Trade	91.6	129.4	135.7	6.3	4.9
Wholesale	23.5	31.6	30.0	-1.6	-5.1
Retail	68.1	97.8	105.8	8.0	8.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	15.7	22.0	23.6	1.6	7.3
Services	66.8	99.5	119.3	19.8	19.9
Government	95.9	133.1	128.5	-4.6	-3.5
Federal	13.7	16.9	15.5	-1.4	-8.3
State & Local	82.2	116.2	113.0	-3.2	-2.8

Note: March 1986 benchmark used for 1986 data.
*In thousands.
Source: Current Employment Statistics.

Table 13

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION
UNITED STATES, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, AND WEST VIRGINIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
ANNUAL AVERAGES, FISCAL YEAR 1986 a/

Industry	United States		State of West Virginia		Charleston MSA		Huntington-Ashland-Ironton MSA		Parkersburg-Marietta MSA		Wheeling-Bridgeport MSA	
	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent	Number*	Percent
Total Nonagricultural Wage & Salary Emp. (Jobs)	98,954	100.0	598.5	100.0	107.6	100.0	100.7	100.0	58.2	100.0	57.1	100.0
Mining	875	0.9	43.2	7.2	2.5	2.3	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.5	2.5	4.4
Bituminous Coal Mining	182.3	0.2	37.0	6.2	1.8	1.7	--	--	--	--	2.4	4.2
Construction	4,826	4.9	22.7	3.8	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.9	2.7	4.6	1.8	3.2
Manufacturing	19,245	19.4	87.8	14.7	12.9	12.0	19.6	19.5	14.5	24.9	7.5	13.1
Durable Goods	11,448	11.6	49.2	8.2	2.2	2.0	11.9	11.8	7.2	12.4	3.3	5.8
Stone, Clay, & Glass	597.3	0.6	9.8	1.6	--	--	1.9	1.9	2.1	3.6	--	--
Primary & Fabricated Metals	2,249.2	2.3	20.7	3.5	--	--	6.9	6.9	2.9	5.0	1.4	2.5
Machinery & Transportation Equipment	6,302.3	6.4	10.8	1.8	--	--	2.3	2.3	--	--	1.4	2.5
Nondurable Goods	7,833.5	7.9	38.7	6.5	10.7	9.9	7.7	7.6	7.4	12.7	4.2	7.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	1,033.8	1.0	19.5	3.3	9.4	8.7	1.1	1.1	5.5	9.5	--	--
Apparel & Related Products	1,132.3	1.1	3.8	0.6	--	--	1.8	1.8	--	--	--	--
Transportation & Public Utilities	5,256	5.3	37.6	6.3	8.5	7.9	7.7	7.6	2.0	3.4	3.1	5.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	23,494	23.7	135.7	22.7	28.0	26.0	25.8	25.6	14.0	24.1	14.9	26.1
Wholesale Trade	5,813	5.9	30.0	5.0	7.3	6.8	5.4	5.4	2.7	4.6	2.6	4.6
Retail Trade	17,681	17.9	105.8	17.7	20.7	19.2	20.4	20.3	11.3	19.4	12.3	21.5
General Merchandise Stores	2,345	2.4	18.2	3.0	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.1	3.6	2.3	4.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	6,118	6.2	23.6	3.9	5.9	5.5	4.1	4.1	2.1	3.6	2.7	4.7
Services	22,525	22.8	119.3	19.9	24.1	22.4	19.2	19.1	12.5	21.5	15.3	26.8
Health	6,423.5	6.5	44.8	7.5	9.2	8.6	7.1	7.1	3.8	6.5	7.3	12.8
Government	16,614	16.8	128.5	21.5	21.4	19.9	19.3	19.2	9.4	16.2	9.3	16.3
Federal	2,902	2.9	15.5	2.6	1.7	1.6	2.7	2.7	1.6	2.7	0.7	1.2
State	3,904	3.9	40.1	6.7	10.7	9.9	4.6	4.6	1.1	1.9	1.9	3.3
Local	9,808	9.9	72.9	12.2	9.0	8.4	11.9	11.8	6.7	11.5	6.7	11.7

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
-- Represents zero or rounds to zero.
NA Not Available.
* In thousands.
a/ State of West Virginia and MSA data based on March 1986 benchmark.
Source: Current Employment Statistics.

TABLE 13-A

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
UNITED STATES, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA, AND
WEST VIRGINIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
ANNUAL AVERAGE, FISCAL YEAR 1986 a/

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Item	NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)					
			Metropolitan Statistical Area			
	United States	State of West Virginia	Charleston	Huntington-Ashland-Ironton	Parkersburg-Marietta	Wheeling-Bridgeport
Civilian Labor Force	116,576	719.9	114.1	117.8	67.7	68.9
Total Employment	108,293	650.4	105.4	109.3	62.6	63.1
Total Unemployment	8,283	69.5	8.7	8.4	5.1	5.8
Unemployment Rate	7.1	9.7	7.6	7.2	7.6	8.4

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
a/ State of West Virginia and MSAs data based on March 1985 benchmark.

TABLE 13-B

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS
UNITED STATES, STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA AND
WEST VIRGINIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
APPROVED BY THE U. S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
FOR REVENUE SHARING AND GRANT APPLICATION
(CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY ADJUSTED TO BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS PROCEDURES)
ANNUAL AVERAGE, FISCAL YEAR 1986 a/

THESE LABOR FORCE STATISTICS WERE DESIGNED TO BE USED FOR ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

Item	NUMBER (IN THOUSANDS)					
			Metropolitan Statistical Area			
	United States	State of West Virginia	Charleston	Huntington-Ashland-Ironton	Parkersburg-Marietta	Wheeling-Bridgeport
Civilian Labor Force	116,576	752.2	118.6	127.8	72.2	74.0
Total Employment	108,293	663.8	107.6	113.1	64.5	65.0
Total Unemployment	8,283	88.4	11.0	14.7	7.8	9.0
Unemployment Rate	7.1	11.8	9.3	11.5	10.8	12.2

Note: May not add to totals due to rounding.
a/ State of West Virginia and MSAs data based on March 1985 benchmark.

Table 14

FEDERAL POVERTY INCOME GUIDELINES
FISCAL YEAR 1987

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Guideline
Poverty Income Guidelines for All States except Alaska and Hawaii	
1	$ 5,500
2	7,400
3	9,300
4	11,200
5	13,100
6	15,000
7	16,900
8	18,800

For family units with more than 8 members, add $1,900 for each additional member.

Note: The figures above also apply to the District of Columbia.

Poverty Income Guidelines for Alaska	
1	$ 6,860
2	9,240
3	11,620
4	14,000
5	16,380
6	18,760
7	21,140
8	23,520

For family units with more than 8 members, add $2,380 for each additional member.

Poverty Income Guidelines for Hawaii	
1	$ 6,310
2	8,500
3	10,690
4	12,880
5	15,070
6	17,260
7	19,450
8	21,640

For family units with more than 8 members, add $2,190 for each additional member.

Source: U. S. Office of Management and Budget.
Revised February 20, 1987.

Table 15

WEST VIRGINIA
PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS (CURRENT DOLLARS)
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1985 AND 1986*

Industry	Annual Averages					
	Hourly Earnings		Weekly Hours		Weekly Earnings	
	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
Manufacturing	$10.10	$10.30	40.1	40.1	$405.01	$413.03
Durable Goods	10.16	10.32	40.0	40.1	406.40	413.83
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	9.67	9.79	38.8	40.0	375.20	391.60
Primary Metals	13.20	13.21	40.1	41.1	529.32	542.93
Fabricated Metal Products	9.31	9.57	40.8	39.9	379.85	381.84
Machinery, except Electrical	10.05	10.28	39.7	38.8	398.99	398.86
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	10.39	10.68	43.6	41.7	453.00	445.36
Nondurable Goods	10.00	10.26	40.1	40.0	401.00	410.40
Food & Kindred Products	7.19	7.58	41.5	42.5	298.39	322.15
Apparel & Related Products	5.31	5.42	35.7	34.6	189.57	187.53
Printing & Publishing	8.56	8.73	37.3	37.5	319.29	327.38
Chemicals & Allied Products	13.63	14.27	43.6	42.6	594.27	607.90
Bituminous Coal Mining	15.52	15.65	40.6	40.0	630.11	626.00
Construction	13.99	13.67	36.5	36.4	510.64	497.59
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	11.47	12.21	42.9	41.7	492.06	509.16
Trade, Wholesale	9.48	9.78	41.1	40.4	389.63	395.11
General Merchandise Stores	5.17	5.68	30.2	30.0	156.13	170.40
Banking	5.92	6.10	37.1	36.8	219.63	224.48
Health Services	7.12	7.43	35.8	35.8	254.90	265.99

*March 1985 benchmark.
Source: Current Employment Statistics.

Table 16

WEST VIRGINIA
PRODUCTION WORKERS' REAL EARNINGS
(Adjusted to Constant 1967 Dollars by Consumer Price Index)
ANNUAL AVERAGES FOR FISCAL YEARS 1985 AND 1986*

Industry	Average Earnings					
	Hourly		Weekly		Percent Change	
	1985	1986	1985	1986	Hourly	Weekly
Manufacturing	$3.19	$3.16	$127.84	$126.70	-0.9	-0.9
Durable Goods	3.21	3.17	128.28	126.94	-1.2	-1.0
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	3.05	3.00	118.43	120.12	-1.6	1.4
Primary Metals	4.17	4.05	167.08	166.54	-2.9	-0.3
Fabricated Metal Products	2.94	2.94	119.90	117.13	0.0	-2.3
Machinery, except Electrical	3.17	3.15	125.94	122.35	-0.6	-2.9
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	3.28	3.28	142.99	136.61	0.0	-4.5
Nondurable Goods	3.16	3.15	126.58	125.89	-0.3	-0.5
Food & Kindred Products	2.22	2.33	94.19	98.82	5.0	4.9
Apparel & Related Products	1.68	1.66	59.84	57.52	-1.2	-3.9
Printing & Publishing	2.70	2.68	100.79	100.42	-0.7	-0.4
Chemicals & Allied Products	4.30	4.38	187.59	186.47	1.9	-0.6
Bituminous Coal Mining	4.90	4.80	198.90	192.02	-2.0	-3.5
Construction	4.42	4.19	161.19	152.63	-5.2	-5.3
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	3.62	3.75	155.32	156.18	3.6	0.6
Trade, Wholesale	2.99	3.00	122.99	121.20	0.3	-1.5
General Merchandise Stores	1.63	1.74	49.28	52.27	6.7	6.1
Banking	1.87	1.87	69.33	68.86	0.0	-0.7
Health Services	2.25	2.28	80.46	81.59	1.3	1.4

*March 1985 benchmark.
Source: Current Employment Statistics.

Table 17

WEST VIRGINIA
ESTIMATED ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED BY COUNTY AND AGE
Calendar Year 1986

COUNTY	Total	Age under 16	Age 16 to 21	Age 22 to 54	Age 55 and over
West Virginia	360,065	92,346	38,862	149,236	79,621
Barbour	4,196	1,061	496	1,641	998
Berkeley	7,522	1,955	729	3,206	1,632
Boone	6,388	1,874	596	2,721	1,197
Braxton	3,724	939	357	1,471	957
Brooke	3,425	815	419	1,428	763
Cabell	17,048	3,820	1,941	7,095	4,192
Calhoun	2,516	639	248	1,005	624
Clay	4,708	1,453	469	1,818	968
Doddridge	1,876	504	196	704	472
Fayette	11,990	3,114	1,349	4,594	2,933
Gilmer	2,018	483	324	727	484
Grant	2,823	749	283	1,176	615
Greenbrier	6,990	1,702	705	2,886	1,697
Hampshire	3,010	798	297	1,238	677
Hancock	4,257	1,022	442	1,852	941
Hardy	2,468	587	256	1,013	612
Harrison	13,062	3,112	1,291	5,272	3,387
Jackson	4,782	1,258	528	2,087	909
Jefferson	4,420	1,140	529	1,857	894
Kanawha	31,766	7,236	3,149	14,085	7,296
Lewis	3,631	873	326	1,458	974
Lincoln	7,548	2,215	828	3,005	1,500
Logan	10,907	3,198	1,134	4,531	2,044
McDowell	15,042	4,594	1,603	5,804	3,041
Marion	10,464	2,439	1,109	4,221	2,695
Marshall	5,098	1,300	479	2,206	1,113
Mason	5,103	1,295	545	2,209	1,054
Mercer	13,697	3,408	1,426	5,559	3,304
Mineral	4,184	1,097	461	1,725	901
Mingo	11,457	3,619	1,215	4,677	1,946
Monongalia	13,672	2,675	2,651	6,007	2,339
Monroe	3,179	800	327	1,248	804
Morgan	2,235	565	189	951	530
Nicholas	6,027	1,702	602	2,525	1,198
Ohio	8,714	1,804	1,041	3,537	2,332
Pendleton	1,796	432	160	746	458
Pleasants	1,495	397	168	621	309
Pocahontas	1,626	399	150	630	447
Preston	6,871	1,890	684	2,774	1,523
Putnam	5,313	1,421	512	2,465	915
Raleigh	13,568	3,621	1,277	5,669	3,001
Randolph	5,966	1,449	693	2,439	1,385
Ritchie	2,582	657	247	976	702
Roane	3,539	877	361	1,409	892
Summers	4,006	946	370	1,732	958
Taylor	3,142	808	287	1,294	753
Tucker	1,752	434	174	703	441
Tyler	2,131	573	214	861	483
Upshur	4,698	1,176	672	1,855	995
Wayne	10,549	2,852	1,138	4,455	2,104
Webster	3,996	1,153	386	1,571	886
Wetzel	3,757	1,005	375	1,552	825
Wirt	1,218	314	143	482	279
Wood	12,493	3,132	1,275	5,362	2,724
Wyoming	9,620	2,965	1,036	4,101	1,518

Table 18
WEST VIRGINIA
ESTIMATED DISLOCATED WORKERS, BY COUNTY AND INDUSTRY
April 1985

County	Manufacturing	Construction	Mining	Total
West Virginia	21,520	12,120	13,060	46,700
Barbour	40	0	500	540
Berkeley	380	290	0	670
Boone	30	0	290	320
Braxton	10	20	0	30
Brooke	910	90	0	1,000
Cabell	2,550	580	0	3,130
Calhoun	80	60	30	170
Clay	0	40	20	60
Doddridge	0	40	0	40
Fayette	550	250	470	1,270
Gilmer	20	30	0	50
Grant	0	30	490	520
Greenbrier	210	130	60	400
Hampshire	0	60	0	60
Hancock	4,210	170	0	4,380
Hardy	50	40	0	90
Harrison	830	720	450	2,000
Jackson	1,110	40	200	1,350
Jefferson	160	160	40	360
Kanawha	2,860	2,520	1,760	7,140
Lewis	50	50	0	100
Lincoln	50	90	10	150
Logan	120	230	320	670
McDowell	0	160	3,240	3,400
Marion	860	440	0	1,300
Marshall	720	370	890	1,980
Mason	400	180	0	580
Mercer	220	340	0	560
Mineral	130	250	0	380
Mingo	160	270	0	430
Monongalia	310	730	0	1,040
Monroe	60	50	0	110
Morgan	0	50	0	50
Nicholas	330	220	390	940
Ohio	1,170	370	80	1,620
Pendleton	0	10	0	10
Pleasants	80	90	0	170
Pocahontas	60	70	0	130
Preston	140	160	0	300
Putnam	0	50	0	50
Raleigh	0	590	1,600	2,190
Randolph	300	170	220	690
Ritchie	60	0	0	60
Roane	150	0	30	180
Summers	90	110	0	200
Taylor	0	90	0	90
Tucker	50	40	20	110
Tyler	90	40	0	130
Upshur	20	280	0	300
Wayne	140	450	0	590
Webster	20	70	0	90
Wetzel	80	270	110	460
Wirt	0	0	20	20
Wood	1,670	410	0	2,080
Wyoming	0	180	1,850	2,030

NOTE: May not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Table 18-A

WEST VIRGINIA
DISLOCATED WORKERS REGISTERED WITH THE WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES
DEGREE OF SERVICE PROVIDED SELECTED APPLICANT GROUPS
JULY 1, 1985 - JUNE 30, 1986

Characteristics of Applicants	Applicants Available	New and Renewal Applicants	Some Service	Positive Terminal Service	Inactivated With Some Service	Referred to Job	Placed	Counseled	Tested	Referred Supportive Service	JS Work Shop Job Finding Club	Referred to Training	Enrolled in Training
TOTAL	24,022	18,852	14,671	3,152	11,383	6,332	1,995	1,428	4,196	3,513	114	1,403	1,271
Sex													
Male	16,278	12,407	9,936	1,914	7,344	3,767	1,161	1,036	2,554	3,088	77	943	795
Female	7,744	6,445	4,735	1,238	4,039	2,565	834	392	1,642	425	37	460	476
Age													
16-19	826	750	476	144	410	306	128	23	117	29	3	31	23
20-21	1,436	1,264	828	271	727	493	227	44	261	76	4	59	60
22-39	15,151	12,063	9,215	1,942	7,242	4,038	1,254	917	2,777	2,082	77	869	759
40-54	5,150	3,756	3,228	587	2,344	1,223	319	378	897	1,000	22	281	285
55 & Over	1,459	1,019	926	208	660	272	67	66	144	326	8	163	144
Race/Ethnic													
White	22,800	17,860	13,842	2,949	10,716	5,930	1,859	1,341	3,980	3,271	100	1,296	1,191
Black	1,164	941	792	192	636	381	126	80	203	230	14	101	79
Hispanic	30	28	17	5	12	11	5	2	5	8	0	2	0
American Indian & Alaskan Native	5	4	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Asian & Pacific Islander	21	17	17	6	17	8	5	3	7	2	0	3	1
INA	2	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0

Source: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System).
INA Information Not Available.

Table 18-B

WEST VIRGINIA
DISLOCATED WORKERS REGISTERED WITH THE WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES
OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE
JULY 1, 1985 - JUNE 30, 1986

DOT Occupational Category	Total	Sex		Age					Race			
		Male	Female	16-19	20-21	22-39	40-54	55 & Over	White	Black	Hispanic	Other
TOTAL	24,022	16,278	7,744	826	1,436	15,151	5,150	1,459	22,800	1,164	30	28
Professional, Technical & Managerial	1,868	1,206	662	5	43	1,202	490	128	1,789	71	3	5
Clerical & Sales	4,862	1,223	3,639	308	456	3,046	824	228	4,558	287	6	11
Services	3,024	1,181	1,843	187	228	1,781	630	198	2,793	225	4	2
Agricultural, Fishery & Forestry	110	89	21	4	6	75	14	11	108	2	0	0
Processing	972	768	204	15	36	630	231	60	929	40	1	2
Machine Trades	1,776	1,643	133	35	85	1,050	503	103	1,726	45	4	1
Benchwork	861	410	451	8	38	465	264	86	833	27	0	1
Structural Work	4,193	4,072	121	79	214	2,724	915	261	4,031	155	5	2
Miscellaneous	5,745	5,188	557	165	309	3,860	1,145	266	5,461	274	7	3
DOT Code Not Found	611	498	113	20	21	318	134	118	572	38	0	1

Source: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System).

Table 19

WEST VIRGINIA
APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS LISTED WITH THE
WEST VIRGINIA JOB SERVICE OFFICES 1/
FISCAL YEAR 1986 (JULY 1, 1985 - JUNE 30, 1986)

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Total Available Applicants Program Year 2/	Nonagricultural Job Openings: Job Openings Received Program Year 2/	Filled	Filled as a Percent of Openings Received	Available Applicants to Job Openings
---	Total, All Categories 3/	136,800	36,752	26,187	71.3	3.7
0-1	Professional, Technical, and Managerial	9,819	1,363	498	36.5	7.2
2	Clerical & Sales	24,957	7,971	5,159	64.7	3.1
20-24	Clerical	20,239	5,211	3,361	64.5	3.9
25-29	Sales	4,718	2,760	1,798	65.1	1.7
3	Services	14,590	8,660	6,288	72.6	1.7
4	Farming, Fishery, & Forestry	652	188	155	82.4	3.5
5	Processing	2,102	690	394	57.1	3.0
6	Machine Trades	6,807	774	475	61.4	8.8
7	Benchwork	3,093	745	340	45.6	4.2
8	Structural Work	18,658	2,124	1,222	57.5	8.8
9	Miscellaneous	22,803	14,237	11,656	81.9	1.6
900-919	Motor Freight	6,289	713	383	53.7	8.8
920-929	Package & Material Handling	9,807	13,332	11,176	83.8	0.7
930-979	Other Miscellaneous 4/	6,707	192	97	50.5	34.9
	Entry Total 5/	33,319	0	6/	xx	xx

1/ Source of data: ESARS (Employment Security Automated Reporting System) Table A96, containing fully registered applicants.
2/ Program Year 1985 defined as July 1, 1985, through June 30, 1986.
3/ Total excludes invalid occupational data.
4/ Includes mining, logging, utilities, miscellaneous amusement and recreation, and graphic art work.
5/ Applicants for whom a complete occupational code cannot be assigned because of lack of training/experience.
6/ Entry level placements are arrayed in the listed occupational categories.

Table 20

LABOR DEMAND BY OCCUPATION
(Occupations for Which 50 to Less than 125 Openings
Were Received in West Virginia Job Service Offices)
JULY 1, 1985 TO JUNE 30, 1986

D.O.T. Code	Job Title	Openings Received
075.374-010	Nurse, General Duty	53
079.374-014	Nurse, Licensed Practical	106
185.167-046	Manager, Retail Store	108
195.367-010	Case Aide	58
203.582-066	Typist	60
205.367-054	Survey Worker	55
210.382-014	Bookkeeper 1	112
213.362-010	Computer Operator	52
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	117
222.387-058	Stock Clerk	104
237.367-038	Receptionist	122
250.257-010	Sales Agent, Insurance	84
261.357-062	Salesperson, Shoes	55
261.357-066	Salesperson, Women's Apparel And Accessories	63
279.357-050	Salesperson, General Hardware	50
279.357-054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	111
291.457-022	Vendor	61
292.353-010	Driver, Sales Route	95
301.677-010	Child Monitor	88
301.687-010	Caretaker	124
311.477-026	Waiter/Waitress, Formal	60
311.677-014	Counter Attendant, Cafeteria	66
312.474-010	Bartender	66
316.684-014	Deli Cutter-Slicer	113
323.687-014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	113
355.677-010	Food-Service Worker, Hospital	52
372.667-018	Correction Officer	59
372.667-038	Merchant Patroller	60
378.267-014	Disaster Or Damage Control Specialist	59
406.687-010	Groundskeeper, Parks And Grounds	71
454.687-010	Chainsaw Operator	55
509.686-010	Laborer, General	109
519.687-022	Foundry Worker, General	62
600.280-022	Machinist	66
669.380-014	Machinist, Wood	115
752.684-038	Rubber-Goods Assembler	53
772.687-010	Glass-Worker, Pressed Or Blown	57
810.384-014	Welder, Arc	88
810.384-010	Welder Apprentice, Arc	51
819.384-010	Welder, Combination	53
819.684-010	Welder, Production Line	53
840.381-010	Painter	75
866.381-010	Roofer	63
905.663-014	Truck Driver, Heavy	85
906.683-022	Truck Driver, Light	76
915.467-010	Automobile-Service-Station Attendant	56
929.687-010	Cutter, Banana Room	75
939.281-010	Miner 1	69

Table 20-A

LABOR DEMAND BY OCCUPATION
(Occupations for Which 125 or More Openings
Were Received in West Virginia Job Service Offices)
JULY 1, 1985 TO JUNE 30, 1986

D.O.T. Code	Job Title	Openings Received
160.167-026	Accountant, Systems	201
189.167-018	Management Trainee	127
201.362-030	Secretary	302
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	301
209.562-010	Clerk, General	857
211.362-010	Cashier 1	125
211.462-014	Cashier-Checker	1,372
211.462-010	Cashier 2	203
222.387-026	Inventory Clerk	162
238.362-010	Hotel Clerk	129
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	461
290.477-018	Sales Clerk, Food	421
299.357-014	Telephone Solicitor	181
299.367-014	Stock Clerk, Self-Service Store	282
299.477-010	Deliverer, Merchandise	193
301.474-010	House Worker, General	135
301.687-014	Day Worker	277
301.687-018	Yard Worker	934
309.677-010	Companion	214
311.472-010	Fast-Foods Worker	1,869
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	503
311.477-014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom Or Coffee Shop	208
311.677-018	Dining Room Attendant	176
313.361-022	Cook, Short Order 1	205
313.361-014	Cook	463
315.361-010	Cook	134
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	271
354.377-014	Home Attendant	126
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	401
372.667-034	Guard, Security	447
381.687-014	Cleaner, Commercial Or Institutional	418
382.664-010	Janitor	165
403.687-010	Farmworker, Fruit 2	212
403.687-018	Harvest Worker, Fruit	893
579.687-030	Selector	170
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	128
706.687-010	Assembler, Production	156
787.682-046	Sewing-Machine Operator	173
824.261-010	Electrician	150
860.381-022	Carpenter	296
869.664-014	Construction Worker 1	409
869.687-026	Construction Worker 2	256
899.381-010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	134
904.383-010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	239
920.587-018	Packager, Hand	642
920.687-014	Bagger	338
922.687-058	Laborer, Stores	254
929.687-030	Material Handler	11,747

Table 21

WEST VIRGINIA OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS 1985-1996
BY MAJOR GROUP, SUB-GROUPS AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
SHOWING ANNUAL OPENINGS OF 150 OR GREATER

Occupation	Employment		Projected Average Annual Job Openings		
	1985	1996	Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Total
TOTAL: ALL OCCUPATIONS	676,920	798,250	10,570	25,200	35,770
MANAGERIAL & PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	165,670	185,930	1,770	7,670	8,640
Executive, administrative, & managerial	67,570	76,230	780	3,040	3,820
Officals & administrators, public administration	8,370	8,380	0	130	130
Other executive, administrative & managerial	59,200	67,850	780	2,910	3,690
(Store managers	8,410	10,120	160	430	590)
(Restaurant, cafe & bar managers	4,990	5,050	10	240	250)
Professional specialty	98,100	109,700	990	4,630	4,820
Engineers	5,880	7,320	130	150	280
Mathematical & computer specialists	1,550	2,030	30	80	110
Natural scientists	1,440	1,690	20	30	50
Health diagnosing occupations	5,980	7,120	90	170	260
(Physicians & surgeons	3,740	4,670	80	80	160)
Health assessment & treating occupations	11,120	13,680	240	480	700
(Nurses, professional	9,520	11,810	210	420	620)
Teachers, college & university	7,520	7,370	-20	120	110
Teachers, except college & university	26,680	26,860	0	1,220	1,220
(Preschool & elementary school teachers	14,000	14,080	10	750	760)
(Secondary school teachers	11,300	11,330	0	410	410)
Lawyers & judges	3,490	4,100	50	240	290
(Lawyers	2,730	3,320	50	170	220)
Other professional specialty occupations	34,440	39,530	360	2,140	2,500
(Clergy	10,080	10,860	70	450	520)
(Accountants & auditors	3,970	5,060	100	190	290)
TECHNICAL, SALES, & ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	177,060	213,260	3,230	6,810	10,050
Technicians & related support	20,240	23,850	310	580	890
Health technologists & technicians	11,000	13,090	180	450	630
(Licensed practical nurses	4,700	5,470	70	240	310)
Engineering & science technicians	7,610	8,870	110	120	240
Technicians, except health, engineering, & science	1,630	1,890	20	10	20
Sales occupations	41,250	51,300	910	1,870	2,780
Sales representatives, finance, insurance, & real estate	4,270	4,930	50	280	330
(Sales agents & representatives, real estate	1,750	1,920	10	150	160)
Sales workers, retail, wholesale, & personal services	36,990	46,380	850	1,590	2,450
(Sales clerks	21,200	27,060	530	930	1,460)
Administrative support, including clerical	115,570	138,110	2,010	4,360	6,380
Supervisors	2,720	3,180	40	100	140
Computer equipment operators	1,320	2,040	60	20	90
Secretaries, stenographers & typists	21,720	25,710	360	810	1,170
(Secretaries	15,340	18,980	330	570	900)
(Typists	4,910	5,420	50	180	220)
Financial records processing	12,860	15,090	200	560	750
(Accounting clerks	4,310	4,870	50	190	240)
(Bookkeepers, hand	5,850	6,930	100	270	360)
Mail & message distributing, including postal service	4,060	4,140	10	140	140
Other administrative support, including clerical	72,890	87,950	1,280	2,730	4,090
(Cashiers	13,160	18,370	470	520	1,000)
(General office clerks	14,890	17,110	200	630	830)
(Stock clerks, stockroom & warehouse	5,180	6,320	100	160	260)
(Stock clerks, sales floor	4,050	5,620	140	100	240)
(Bank tellers	2980	3540	50	120	170)
(Receptionists	2390	3010	60	90	150)

continued...

Table 21

WEST VIRGINIA OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS 1985-1996
BY MAJOR GROUP, SUB-GROUPS AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
SHOWING ANNUAL OPENINGS OF 150 OR GREATER

Occupation	Employment		Projected Average Annual Job Openings		
	1985	1996	Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Total
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	108,410	127,230	1,690	5,650	7,340
Private household	13,300	17,780	410	1,100	1,500
(Maids & servants, private household	7,640	9,780	190	640	840)
(Child care workers, private household	3,880	5,530	150	290	440)
(Housekeepers, private household	1,440	2,250	70	140	220)
Protective service	8,930	9,950	90	420	510
(Guards & doorkeepers	3,140	3,850	60	230	300)
Service, except private household & protective	86,180	99,500	1,190	4,130	5,330
Food service	40,310	44,970	420	1,710	2,130
(Food preparation & service workers, fast food restaurant	9,520	11,410	170	450	620)
(Cooks, institutional	5,630	5,990	30	280	310)
(Waiters & waitresses	7,520	7,760	20	240	260)
(Kitchen helpers	3,760	4,190	40	170	210)
Health service	11,720	13,880	200	470	660
(Nurses aides & orderlies	9,980	11,650	150	390	550)
Cleaning & building service	19,980	22,770	250	1,130	1,380
(Janitors, porters & cleaners	19,980	22,770	250	1,130	1,380)
Personal service	12,060	15,540	310	770	1,070
(Cosmetologists & women's hairstylists	3,490	4,660	100	170	270)
(Child care workers, except private household	1,990	2,660	60	190	250)
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT & REPAIR	92,820	112,760	1,750	2,690	4,440
Mechanics & repairers	23,060	27,950	430	550	980
(Maintenance repairers, general utility	6,530	7,670	100	180	280)
(Automotive mechanics	6,900	8,020	100	170	280)
Construction trades	28,830	35,920	640	880	1,520
(Carpenters	5,210	6,690	140	220	360)
(Heavy equipment operators	7,340	8,900	140	140	280)
(Electricians	5,410	6,700	120	130	250)
(Plumbers & pipefitters	3,230	4,030	70	120	200)
Other precision production, craft & repair	40,930	48,890	680	1,260	1,940
(Supervisors, nonworking, blue-collar	11,730	13,870	190	380	570)
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS & LABORERS	133,060	159,190	2,120	3,190	5,310
Machine operators, assemblers & inspectors	35,370	43,530	660	830	1,490
(Welders & flamecutters	3,790	4,940	100	80	190)
Other operators & fabricators	23,000	27,080	220	440	660
Transportation & material-moving occupations	29,920	35,370	490	720	1,210
(Truck drivers	14,270	17,320	280	300	580)
(Delivery & route workers	5,610	6,500	80	110	190)
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	44,770	53,210	750	1,200	1,950
Construction laborers, except carpenters' helpers	1,230	1,480	20	30	50
(Helpers, trades	4,780	6,320	140	120	260)
Other handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	38,760	45,410	590	1,050	1,640

Note 1. Job openings may not necessarily add to totals due to rounding. Do not include farm occupations. Job openings are due to both growth and permanent separations, i.e., do not include turnover.

2. Selected occupations listed in parenthesis indicate employment of 1,000 or more in 1985 with projected annual average openings of 150 or greater.

Source: West Virginia Occupational Projections System, 1985-1996, West Virginia Department of Employment Security, Labor and Economic Research Section.

Table 21-A

WEST VIRGINIA OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS 1985-1996
BY MAJOR GROUP, SUB-GROUPS AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
SHOWING STATIC AND DECLINING OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	Employment 1985	Employment 1996	Net Change Selected Occupations Only	Projected Average Annual Job Openings Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Total
TOTAL: ALL OCCUPATIONS	676,920	798,250		10,570	25,200	35,770
MANAGERIAL & PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	165,670	185,930		1770	7,670	8,640
Executive, administrative, & managerial	67,570	76,230		780	3,040	3,820
Officials & administrators, public administration	8,370	8,380		0	130	130
(Postmasters & mail superintendents	1,060	1,040	-20	0	70	70)
(Public administration inspectors, except construction	1,040	1,040	0	0	30	30)
(Assistant school principals	380	380	0	0	0	0)
(School superintendents & assistant superintendents	350	350	0	0	0	0)
Professional specialty	98,100	109,700		990	4,630	4,820
Engineers	5,880	7,320		130	150	280
Mathematical & computer specialists	1,550	2,030		30	80	110
Natural scientists	1,440	1,690		20	30	50
Health diagnosing occupations	5,980	7,120		90	170	260
(Chiropractors	420	410	-20	0	40	40)
Health assessment & treating occupations	11,120	13,680		240	480	700
Teachers, college & university	7,520	7,370		-20	120	110
Teachers, except college & university	26,680	26,860		0	1,220	1,220
(Adult education teachers	660	640	-30	0	20	10)
Lawyers & judges	3,490	4,100		50	240	290
Other professional specialty occupations	34,440	39,530		360	2,140	2,500
(Tax examiners, collectors, & revenue agents	2,060	2,060	0	0	40	40)
(Assessors & assistant assessors	390	390	0	0	40	40)
(Radio operators	120	120	0	0	0	0)
(Museum curators	60	50	-10	0	0	0)
(Budget analysts	50	50	0	0	0	0)
TECHNICAL, SALES & ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	177,060	213,260		3,230	6,810	10,050
Technicians & related support	20,240	23,850		310	580	890
Health technologists & technicians	11,000	13,090		180	450	630
Engineering & science technicians	7,610	8,870		110	120	240
Technicians, except health, engineering & science	1,630	1,890		20	10	20
Sales occupations	41,250	51,300		910	1,870	2,780
Sales representatives, finance, insurance, & real estate	4,270	4,930		50	280	330
(Real estate brokers	150	150	0	0	10	10)
Sales workers, retail, wholesale, & personal services	36,990	46,380		850	1,590	2,450
Administrative support, including clerical	115,570	138,110		2,010	4,360	6,380
Supervisors	2,720	3,180		40	100	140
Computer equipment operators	1,320	2,040		60	20	90
Secretaries, stenographers & typists	21,720	25,710		360	810	1,170
(Stenographers	1,480	1,320	-170	-20	60	50)
Financial records processing	12,860	15,090		200	560	750
Mail & message distributing, including postal service	4,060	4,140		10	140	140
(Postal clerks	930	880	-50	0	30	20)
(Messengers	70	70	0	0	0	0)
Other administrative support, including clerical	72,890	87,950		1,280	2,730	4,090
(Keypunch operators	1,290	1,060	-220	-20	40	20)
(Eligibility workers, welfare	640	640	0	0	20	20)
(Central office operators, telephone	660	650	-20	0	20	20)
(Dispatchers, police, fire, or ambulance	400	400	0	0	20	20)
(Court clerks	220	220	0	0	10	10)
(Directory assistance operators, telephone	190	190	0	0	10	10)
(Station agents	60	60	0	0	0	0)
(Admissions evaluators	60	60	0	0	0	0)
(License clerks	50	50	0	0	0	0)

continued...

Table 21-A

WEST VIRGINIA OCCUPATIONAL PROJECTIONS 1985-1996
BY MAJOR GROUP, SUB-GROUPS AND SELECTED OCCUPATIONS
SHOWING STATIC AND DECLINING OCCUPATIONS

Occupation	Employment 1985	Employment 1996	Net Change Selected Occupations Only	Projected Average Annual Job Openings Due to Growth	Due to Separation	Total
SERVICE OCCUPATIONS	108,410	127,230		1,690	5,650	7,340
Private household	13,300	17,780		410	1,100	1,500
Protective service	8,930	9,950		90	420	510
(Police patrolmen/women	2,060	2,060	0	0	40	40)
(Crossing guards, school	190	190	0	0	10	10)
(Firefighters	890	890	0	0	10	10)
(Fire officers	250	250	0	0	10	10)
(Police officers	540	540	0	0	10	10)
(Fish & game wardens	80	80	0	0	0	0)
(Police detectives	240	240	0	0	10	10)
(Parking enforcement officers	90	90	0	0	0	0)
Service, except private household & protective	86,180	99,500		1,190	4,130	5,330
Food service	40,310	44,970		420	1,710	2,130
Health service	11,720	13,880		200	470	660
Cleaning & building service	19,980	22,770		250	1,130	1,380
Personal service	12,060	15,540		310	770	1,070
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT & REPAIR	92,820	112,760		1,750	2,690	4,440
Mechanics & repairers	23,060	27,950		430	550	980
(Musical instrument repairers	150	150	-10	0	0	0)
(Central office repairers, telephone	440	390	-50	0	10	0)
Construction trades	28,830	35,920		640	880	1,520
(Logging tractor operators	400	310	-100	-10	10	0)
Other precision production, craft & repair	40,930	48,890		680	1,260	1,940
(Bindery workers, assembly	50	50	0	0	0	0)
(Letter press operators	140	140	0	0	0	0)
(Cable splicers	420	410	0	0	10	10)
(Locomotive engineer helpers	160	90	-70	-10	0	0)
(Control room operators, steam	110	110	0	0	0	0)
(Auxiliary equipment operators	190	190	0	0	10	10)
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS & LABORERS	133,060	159,190		2,120	3,190	5,310
Machine operators, assemblers & inspectors	35,370	43,530		660	830	1,490
(Fuel pump attendants & lubricators	2,270	2,130	-140	-10	60	40)
(Chemical operators, A	1,400	1,370	-30	0	30	30)
(Sewage plant operators	210	200	-20	0	10	10)
(Drier operators, chemicals, plastics & rubber	470	470	0	0	10	10)
(Spinners, synthetic filaments	90	90	0	0	0	0)
(Chemical operator helpers	290	290	-10	0	10	10)
(Still operators, batch or continuous	60	60	0	0	0	0)
(Chicken cutters	50	50	0	0	0	0)
(Skinners, animal	50	50	0	0	0	0)
(Mailers	70	70	0	0	0	0)
Other operators & fabricators	23,000	27,080		220	440	660
Transportation & material-moving occupations	29,920	35,370		490	720	1,210
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers & laborers	44,770	53,210		750	1,200	1,950
(Highway maintenance workers	330	330	0	0	10	10)

Note 1. Job openings may not necessarily add to totals due to rounding. Do not include farm occupations. Job openings are due to both growth and permanent separations, i.e., do not include turnover.

2. Selected occupations listed in parenthesis indicate employment of 50 or more in 1985, with a zero or less projected employment showing static and declining occupations.

Source: West Virginia Occupational Projections System 1985-1996, West Virginia Department of Employment Security, Labor and Economic Research Section.

Table 22

UNITED STATES
OCCUPATIONS WITH LARGEST JOB GROWTH
1984 - 1995

Occupation	Change In Total Employment (In Thousands)	Percent Change	Percent of Total Job Growth
Cashiers	556	29.8	3.6
Registered Nurses	452	32.8	2.8
Janitors & Cleaners, inc. Maids & Housekeeping Cleaners	443	15.1	2.8
Truckdrivers	428	17.2	2.7
Waiters & Waitresses	424	26.1	2.7
Wholesale Trade Sales Workers	369	29.6	2.3
Nursing Aides, Orderlies, & Attendants	348	28.9	2.2
Salespersons, Retail	343	12.6	2.2
Accountants & Auditors	307	34.8	1.9
Teachers, Kindergarten & Elementary	281	20.3	1.9
Secretaries	268	9.6	1.7
Computer Programmers	245	71.7	1.5
General Office Clerks	231	9.6	1.4
Food Preparation Workers, excluding Fast Food	219	22.1	1.4
Food Preparation & Service Workers, Fast Food	215	17.9	1.4
Computer Systems Analysts, Electronic Data Processing	212	68.7	1.3
Electrical & Electronics Engineers	206	52.8	1.3
Electrical & Electronics Technicians & Technologists	202	50.0	1.3
Guards	188	25.6	1.2
Automotive & Motorcycle Mechanics	185	20.1	1.2
Lawyers	174	35.5	1.1
Cosmetologists & Related Workers	150	28.7	0.9
Cooks, Restaurant	138	29.7	0.9
Maintenance Repairers, General Utility	137	15.6	0.9
Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	118	6.0	0.7
Bartenders	112	27.9	0.7
Computer Operators, excluding Peripheral Equipment	111	46.1	0.7
Physicians & Surgeons	109	23.0	0.7
Licensed Practical Nurses	106	17.6	0.7
Carpenters	101	10.7	0.6
Switchboard Operators	100	28.7	0.6
Food Service & Lodging Managers	89	13.6	0.6
Electricians	88	16.2	0.6
Teacher Aides & Educational Assistants	88	18.3	0.6
Blue-Collar Worker Supervisors	85	5.8	0.5
Receptionists & Information Clerks	83	18.2	0.5
Mechanical Engineers	81	34.0	0.5

Note: Includes only detailed occupations with 1984 employment of 25,000 or more. Data for 1995 are based on moderate-trend projections.

Source: Occupational Projections and Training Data, 1986 Edition. Bulletin 2251, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 22-A

UNITED STATES
TWENTY FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS
1984 - 1995

Occupation	Percent Growth in Employment
Paralegal Personnel	97.5
Computer Programmers	71.7
Computer Systems Analyst, Electronic Data Processing	68.7
Medical Assistants	62.0
Data Processing Equipment Repairers	56.2
Electrical & Electronics Engineer	52.3
Electrical & Electronics Technicians & Technologists	50.7
Computer Operators, except Peripheral Equipment	46.1
Peripheral EDP Equipment Operators	45.0
Travel Agents	43.9
Physical Therapists	42.2
Physician Assistants	40.3
Securities & Financial Services Sales Workers	39.1
Mechanical Engineering Technicians & Technologists	36.6
Lawyers	35.5
Correction Officers & Jailers	34.9
Accountants & Auditors	34.8
Mechanical Engineers	34.0
Registered Nurses	32.8
Employment Interviewers, Private or Public Employment Service	31.7

Note: Includes only detailed occupations with 1984 employment of 25,000 or more. Data for 1995 are based on moderate-trend projections. The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines an increase of 31 percent or more a much faster than average rate of growth. An increase of 11 to 19 percent is considered as fast as the average.

Source: Occupational Projections and Training Data, 1986 Edition. Bulletin 2251, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 22-B

UNITED STATES
TWENTY MOST RAPIDLY DECLINING OCCUPATIONS
1984 - 1995

Occupation	Percent Decline In Employment
Stenographers	-40.3
Shoe Sewing Machine Operators & Tenders	-31.5
Railroad Brake, Signal, & Switch Operators	-26.4
Railcar Repairers	-22.3
Furnace, Kiln, or Kettle Operators & Tenders	-20.9
Shoe & Leather Workers & Repairers Precision	-18.6
Private Household Workers	-18.3
Station Installers & Repairers, Telephone	-17.4
Sewing Machine Operators, Garment	-16.7
Textile Machine Operators, Tenders, Setters, & Set-up Operators, Winding	-15.7
Machinery Maintenance Mechanics, Textile Machines	-14.8
Statistical Clerks	-12.7
Industrial Truck & Tractor Operators	-11.9
Central Office Operators	-11.5
Farm Workers	-11.2
College & University Faculty	-10.6
Farm & Home Management Advisors	-9.6
Extruding & Drawing Machine Setters & Set-up Operators, Metal & Plastic	-9.1
Pressing Machine Operators & Tenders, Textile, Garment & Related	-8.8
Postal Service Clerks	-8.5

Note: Includes only detailed occupations with 1984 employment of 25,000 or more. Data from 1995 are based on moderate-trend projections. The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines a decrease of 4 percent or more to depict declining occupations.

Source: Occupational Projections and Training Data, 1986 Edition. Bulletin 2251, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TECHNICAL AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Applicant data summarized in the tables contained in this report pertain only to persons seeking employment through Employment Security Job Service offices. These data can serve as guidelines for available labor supply, but they do not consider applicants who seek employment through union halls, personal referrals, newspapers, or other methods.

Job openings summarized in the tables contained in this report pertain only to requests by employers for assistance from Employment Security Job Service offices in referring applicants to job openings. These data can serve as guidelines for labor demand, but they do not take into consideration vacancies filled through outside sources such as union halls, personal referrals, and newspaper advertising.

Hard-to-fill job openings are those which have remained unfilled for a month or more. Some openings may be difficult to fill because of the job environment, wage scales, or lack of qualified workers.

The Hours and Earnings Series is drawn from an average sample of full- and part-time production workers, as well as coal production workers who were employed during the pay period including the 12th of the month. These averages are computed on a gross basis and reflect such factors as premium pay for overtime, shift differentials, incentive rates, and changes in basic hourly rates.

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory (LBL), University of California, through contractual arrangements with the West Virginia Department of Employment Security, provides projection data based on regional and national samples. Labor market analysts furnish LBL with certain assumptions which are used as inputs to the projection model. These same analysts may modify LBL results before using the data.

GLOSSARY

The following terms and their definitions have several sources. Some are derived from those used by various governmental agencies, in particular the U.S. Department of Labor (e.g., the Employment and Training Administration and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, among which are the latter's Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program and the Current Employment Statistics Program). A number of definitions are those developed by various divisions of the West Virginia Department of Employment Security, including the Employment Service Division's Labor and Economic Research Section. Other agencies are quoted, but to a lesser degree. In some instances, a term may have more than one translation, depending on the different sources and their interpretation. When this does happen the reader will note that there is very little change in the actual meaning of the expression. Those definitions subscribed to by the Job Training Partnership Act are, as mandated, contained in a separate glossary and may not be repeated here. The JTPA glossary will appear in this publication only if there are data herein pertaining to the program.

ACTIVE APPLICATION	The application of a person who is currently considered by a local office as available for referral to job openings or employability development services. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
ACTIVE FILE	A file of currently used records such as claims records or work registrations (applications). [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION	Specific results-oriented policy and procedures through which a recipient commits itself to every good faith effort to correct deficiencies in the equitability with which it serves significant segments of its eligible population. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
AGENT STATE	The state in which a claimant files an interstate claim for compensation against another (liable) state where wages were earned. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
AGRICULTURAL OPENING	See: Job Opening.
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN	A program authorized by Title IV-A of the Social Security Act to provide financial assistance and social services to needy families with dependent children. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

ALL OTHER EMPLOYMENT

See: Employment.

ALL OTHER NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

See: Employment.

APPEAL

A request for a hearing to be held by an appeals authority on a state agency's determination or redetermination, or a request for a review to be held by a higher appeals authority on a decision made by a lower appeals authority. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

APPEAL DECISION

The disposition of an appeals case by a written ruling that is issued to one or more parties. A disposition which is not written and issued to any party is not a decision. In a multiclaimant case, only one decision is made which applies to all the claimants involved regardless of their number. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

APPLICANT

Definition No. 1

An individual who files an application for services with a local office, with outstationed staff, or with an outreach worker for the purpose of

1. Seeking assistance in finding employment;

2. Seeking employability development services; or

3. Complying with state or federal laws or regulations or state UI laws or regulations requiring registration with the Employment Service as a condition for continued receipt or eligibility for program benefits (e.g., UI). [Source: WVDES/ESD, Forms Preparation Handbook (May 1986)]

Definition No. 2

A person who files an application for services with a local office of a state agency, with outstationed staff, or with an outreach worker.

1. Job-Ready Applicant. An applicant who does not need employability development services in order to be referred to a job opening.

2. Summer Youth Applicant. A student under 22 years of age who has completed a minimum of entries on an application record and who is applying only for a job for the summer. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

APPLICANT-HOLDING OFFICE

A local office which

1. Attempts to locate and refer applicants from its local office administrative area to job openings located outside that area in response to a request by an order-holding office, or

2. Initiates action to locate suitable job openings outside its local office area for its applicants who desire employment in another locality or who cannot be placed locally and will accept employment elsewhere. Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

APPLICATION

The act by which an applicant informs an Employment Service interviewer of his/her availability and qualifications for referral to job openings or reveals his/her need for employability development service. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE

See: Wages.

BENCHMARK STATISTICS

Definition No. 1

The total number of persons in the labor force at a specified time for a specific geographic area defined either by actual count or estimated from a broad sample. Current employment estimates are developed from reports submitted by a sample of employers, and the series are revised to benchmark statistics once every year. [Source: WVDES/LER]

Definition No. 2

A benchmark is defined as a reasonably complete count of the number of all employees in an industry at a specific point in time. Benchmark data are based on employment data reported to state Employment Security agencies by

1. Employers covered by state Unemployment Insurance laws, and

2. Federal government installations covered by the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program.

These data, when supplemented by non-UI benchmark data for industries or parts of industries not covered under UI laws, constitute complete all-employee benchmarks for most industries. New benchmarks are prepared once each year. [Source: USDOL/BLS, CES Manual (October 1985)]

BENEFIT PAYMENT ACCOUNT — An account in the state unemployment fund which is a record of

1. Deposits transferred from the Unemployment Trust Fund, and

2. Withdrawals for the payment of benefits. See: State Unemployment Fund. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

BLACK (NOT HISPANIC) — A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. (Source: OMB]

CANCELLED OPENING — See: Job Opening.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE — Definition No. 1

All persons 16 years of age and older (excluding members of the Armed Forces and inmates of institutions) residing within a specific geographic area who are classified as employed, as unemployed and seeking employment, or who are involved in a labor-management dispute. [Source: WVDES/LER]

Definition No. 2

The sum of all employed and unemployed persons 16 years of age or older in the noninstitutional population but not in the Armed Forces. [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]

CLOSED ORDER — See: Job Order.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX — Definition No. 1

A statistical measure of the changes in prices of goods and services bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers, including families and single persons. It is often called the "cost-of-living index." It measures changes in prices which are the most important cause of changes in the cost of living, but it does not indicate how much families actually spend to defray their living expenses. [Source: USDOL/BLS, Bulletin No. 1910]

Definition No. 2

Means "All Urban Consumer Index as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics." [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

CONTINUED CLAIM

A claim filed by mail or in person for waiting period credit or payment for one or more weeks of unemployment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

COVERED EMPLOYMENT

See: Employment.

CURRENT POPULATION SURVEY

The Current Population Survey, the official survey instrument for measuring labor force attachment in the United States, embodies the standard definitions of employed, unemployed, and not in the labor force. This monthly survey of households conducted by the Bureau of the Census employs sampling and field operations techniques which result in estimates of employed and unemployed nationwide and for selected states and areas which are conceptually comparable and which have a measurable sampling error.

The CPS uses a labor force classification scheme which results in unduplicated counts of the employed and unemployed. It assigns highest priority to the activity "working," so that even one hour of work for pay or profit--or 15 hours as an unpaid family worker--classifies a person as employed. Lesser priorities are assigned to the remaining employed groups, such as persons on vacation, for whom the "activity" concept is modified to reflect definite job attachment.

Therefore, in the CPS, a person 16 years of age or older is categorized as

1. Employed, if she/he did any work for pay or profit in a business or farm during the reference week, or worked 15 hours or more as an unpaid family worker, or had a job from which she/he was temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute,

2. Unemployed, if she/he had no employment during the reference week, was available for work, and actively sought work at any time in the past

four weeks, was waiting to be called back to a job from which she/he was laid off, or was waiting to report to a new wage or salary job scheduled to start within the next 30 days,

3. Not in the labor force, if neither employed nor unemployed.

In the CPS, the reference week is the calendar week (Sunday through Saturday) including the 12th of the month.

Persons are geographically counted based on their usual place of residence. The sampling frame is a list of household addresses. During the initial CPS interview, a determination is made as to whether each person at the address (sampling unit) is a member of the household and whether the unit is the usual place of residence. If the usual residence of a person is elsewhere, then that person is not interviewed. If a person is temporarily absent from the usual residence, that person is included as a member of the interviewed household.

The CPS sample in most areas is not sufficiently large to provide reliable data, and the cost of expansion to the required degree of geographic specificity is prohibitive. Therefore, data from two other major sources--the unemployment insurance (UI) systems and the decennial Census--which provide labor force information at the subnational level, are also used. [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]

CURRENT SPELL OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The number of uninterrupted weeks currently claimed by an individual, which includes waiting period, weeks of less than total unemployment and pending weeks, as well as weeks for which total benefits are claimed. (It includes weeks for which a claimant is disqualified if claims were filed for such weeks.) NOTE: The state average equals weeks claimed divided by initial claims. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

DICTIONARY OF OCCUPATIONAL TITLES

The reference work published by the U. S. Employment Service which contains brief, non-technical definitions of U.S. job titles, distinguishing number codes, and worker trait data. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

DISABLED VETERAN

See: Veteran.

DISLOCATED WORKER

Definition No. 1

The estimates of dislocated workers are based upon job losses in basic goods-producing industries, manufacturing, mining, and construction to which former employees have minimal probability of returning to their former jobs. [Source: WVDES/LER]

Definition No. 2

This is an individual who

1. Has been terminated or laid off or who has received a notice of termination or layoff from employment, is eligible for or has exhausted his/her entitlement to unemployment compensation, and is unlikely to return to his/her previous industry or occupation; or

2. Has been terminated, or who has received a notice of termination of employment, as a result of any permanent closure of a plant or facility; or

3. Is long-term unemployed and has limited opportunities for employment or reemployment in the same or a similar occupation in the area in which such individual resides, including any older individual who may have substantial barriers to employment by reason of age. [Source: WVDES/ESD, Forms Preparation Handbook (May 1986)]

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER

An individual who

1. Has not worked in the labor force for a substantial number of years but has, during those years, worked in the home providing unpaid services for family members; and

2. a. Has been dependent on public assistance or on the income of another family member but is no longer supported by that income; or

   b. Is receiving public assistance on account of dependent children in the home, especially where such assistance will soon be terminated; and

3. Is unemployed or underemployed and is experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

DOT CODE

The nine-digit Dictionary of Occupational Titles code for a job or occupational title which provides a unique identification code for a particular occupation which differentiates it from all others. It identifies the particular occupational category, the occupationally specific division within the category, the occupational group within the division, the worker functions ratings of the task performed in the occupation, and the alphabetical order of titles which serve to individualize a specific occupation from the others. See: Occupational Classification. [Source: WVDES/LER]

DURABLE GOODS

Also known as hard goods and refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to have a normal life expectancy of three years or more. The durable goods manufacturing industries are: lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, concrete, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products; electrical and electronic machinery and equipment; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. See: Nondurable Goods. [Source: WVDES/LER]

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

A person who is either

1. A member of a family which receives public assistance;

2. A member of a family whose income during the previous six months on an annualized basis was such that

   a. The family would have qualified for public assistance, if it had applied for such assistance; or

   b. It does not exceed the poverty level; or

   c. It does not exceed 70 percent of the lower living standard income level;

3. A foster child on whose behalf state or local government payments are made;

4. Where such status presents significant barriers to employment,

   a. A client of a sheltered workshop;

   b. A handicapped individual;

   c. A person residing in an institution or facility providing 24-hour support such as a prison, a hospital or community care facility; or

   d. A regular outpatient of a mental hospital, rehabilitation facility, or similar institution. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

ELIGIBILITY FOR FEDERAL PROCUREMENT PREFERENCE

Employers located in labor surplus areas, as classified by the U. S. Department of Labor, can be given preference in bidding on federal procurement contracts. The purpose in providing such preference is to help direct the government's procurement dollars into areas where people are in the most severe economic need, i.e., areas with the highest rates of unemployment.

Under Public Law 95-89 (enacted on August 4, 1977), Public Law 96-302 (enacted on July 2, 1980), and Executive Order 12073 (signed on August 16, 1978), qualified employing establishments are given preferential consideration when bidding on federal contracts. An employer can become eligible for a labor surplus set-aside contract if an agreement is given to perform a substantial portion of the contract in an area classified as a labor surplus area (as determined by U. S. Department of Labor regulations) as of the date of the award. "Substantial portion" is defined as meaning over 50 percent of the value of the contract. The employer self-certifies his eligibility for preference consideration at the time his bid is submitted, following guidelines furnished by the federal procurement officer responsible for servicing the contract. State Employment Security agencies receive job openings from these firms on a voluntary basis and/or under the mandatory program. Appropriate efforts are made to refer qualified individuals who reside in the labor surplus area to these openings. They also provide relevant labor market data and related information to assist employers, apprenticeship and training agencies, and other community organizations in the initiation of industrial expansion programs in labor surplus areas. See: Labor Surplus Areas. [Source: WVDES/LER; USDOL/ETA, Area Trends, (January 1987)]

EMPLOYABILITY DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

Assistance to applicants in overcoming identified problems associated with their physical or mental condition, lack of educational achievement, employment record, family problems, or other factors precluding their full employment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

EMPLOYED

Definition No. 1

An individual working for wages or other remuneration or who has a continuing job attachment. [Source: WVDES/LER]

Definition No. 2

In the Current Population Survey (CPS), those individuals 16 years of age or older who worked at least one hour for pay or profit or worked at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business during the reference week. Individuals are also counted as employed if they had a job but did not work because they were ill, on vacation, in a labor dispute, prevented from working because of bad weather, or taking time off for personal reasons. [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]

EMPLOYER

Definition No. 1

A person, company, firm, partnership, corporation, organization, institution, contractor, subcontractor, or government agency that pays wages or salaries to individuals in return for services rendered or work performed; may have one or more establishments at one or more locations. [Source: USDOL/BLS, Current Employment Statistics Manual (October 1985)]

Definition No. 2

A person, firm, corporation, or other association or organization

1. Which currently has a location within the United States to which U. S. workers may be referred for employment, and which proposes to employ a worker at a place within the United States, and

2. Which has an employer relationship with respect to employees under this subpart as indicated by the fact that it hires, pays, fires, supervises, and otherwise controls the work of such employee.

An association of employers shall be considered an employer if it has all of the indicia of an employer set forth in this definition. Such an association, however, shall be considered as a joint employer with the employer member if either shares in exercising one or more of the definitional indicia. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Taxes, including voluntary contributions and special assessments, paid by subject employers into a state unemployment compensation fund. See: State Unemployment Fund. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

EMPLOYER SERVICES

A term combining the broad spectrum of promotional activities and assistance through employer relations operations, and the technical assistance provided through the employer technical services activities, all directed toward improving employer participation in the state Employment Security agency's programs and the stabilization of workforce conditions to provide more and better job opportunities for Employment Service applicants and all the labor force. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)

EMPLOYMENT

The situation wherein a person(s) provides work or services for an employer for wages or salary. (For purposes of alien work certification employment is also permanent, full-time work of an employee by an employer other than one's self.) [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

1. All Other Employment. Labor force estimates of self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and private household workers. In statistical tables this category may also include agricultural workers. [Source: WVDES/LER]

2. All Other Nonagricultural Employment. Other than wage and salary. Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics in private households. [Source: USDOL/BLS (LAUS)]

3. Covered Employment

   Definition No. 1

   Employment by those employers who are required to contribute to the state unemployment compensation fund under provisions of the West Virginia Unemployment Compensation Fund. [Source: WVDES/LER]

Definition No. 2

Those jobs covered by the Unemployment Compensation programs. At this time, those not covered include some agricultural workers and self-employed workers. [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]

Definition No. 3

Employment as defined in a state unemployment compensation law, performed for a subject employer, or federal employment as defined in Chapter 85, Title 5, United States Code. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

4. Employment, Establishment-Based. Employment computed by place of work within a specific geographic area, including dual jobholders but excluding self-employed, domestics in private households, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. [Source: WVDES/LER]

5. Employment, Resident-Based. Employment computed by place of residence within a specific geographic area, excluding dual jobholders but including self-employed, domestics in private households, unpaid family workers, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. [Source: WVDES/LER]

6. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Definition No. 1

A count of filled jobs by place of work for all full- and part-time employees of all classes (including dual jobholders, employees on paid vacation or paid sick leave, but excluding those involved in labor-management disputes) who work in, or receive compensation from, nonagricultural establishments for any part of a pay period week which includes the 12th of the month. [Source: WVDES/LER]

Definition No. 2

Persons on nonagricultural establishments' payrolls (including employees on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation) who work or

receive pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. A count of jobs by place of work. Does not include proprietors, self-employed, unpaid volunteer or family workers, domestic workers in households, military personnel, and persons who are laid off, on leave without pay, or on strike. [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]

EMPLOYMENT, ESTABLISHMENT-BASED — See: Employment.

EMPLOYMENT, RESIDENT-BASED — See: Employment.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AUTOMATED REPORTING SYSTEM

Definition No. 1

A computerized count of applications of individuals registered with Job Service offices for job placement or SYSTEM employability development services and the different services provided these applicants. Also contains openings for jobs that employers have placed with the West Virginia Department of Employment Security. [Source: WVDES/LER]

Definition No. 2

A subsystem of the Manpower Operations Data Systems which generates statistical output reports based on data derived from the Applicant Data System and the Job Bank. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW — A body of law which establishes a free public employment service, or a system of unemployment insurance, or both, and which may also establish other systems compensating for wage loss, such as temporary disability insurance. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373(September 1980)]

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE — See: State Employment Security Agency.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS — The indication of whether or not the individual is employed and the regular period of time that the individual is employed.

1. Full-Time Employment. The 40-hour week, except where fewer hours are normal to the occupation, but on no account less than 30 hours per week.

2. Part-Time Employment. Employment in which a worker is regularly scheduled to work less than 30 hours a week.

3. Not Working. Situations where an individual does not have a job attachment at which he is working some portion of each week.

4. Job Attachment. Situation where an individual is not working but who maintains an attachment to a job to which he plans to return. Such individuals are not working because they are on strike or due to a short-term layoff. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

ENTRY CODE — See: Occupational Code.

ENTRY LEVEL — The lowest position in any promotional line, as defined locally by collective bargaining agreements, past practice, or applicable personnel rules. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

ENTRY LEVEL OCCUPATIONAL CODE — See: Occupational Code.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY — Equal access to all jobs and training, under equal terms and conditions, and with equal benefits and services in the absences of actions, policy, and practices which differentiate among applicants and employees on the basis of race, color, etc. For employment practices, this includes equality in recruitment, hiring, layoff, discharge, recall, promotion, work assignments, training responsibility, wages, sick leave, vacation, overtime, insurance, retirement and pension benefits, and breaks. [Source: OCR Technical Assistance Guide]

ESTABLISHMENT — Definition No. 1

A public or private economic employing unit generally at a single physical location which produces and/or sells goods or services, for example, a mine, factory, store, farm, orchard, or ranch. It is usually engaged in one, or predominantly one, type of commercial or governmental activity. Each branch or subsidiary unit of a large employer in a geographical area or community should be considered an individual establishment, except that all such units in the same physical location shall be considered a single establishment. A component of an establishment which may not be located in the same physical structure (such as the warehouse of a department store) should also be considered as part of the parent establishment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

Definition No. 2

An economic unit that produces goods or services, ordinarily at a single physical location engaged predominantly in one type of economic activity. [Source: USDOL/BLS, Current Employment Statistics Manual (October 1985)]

EXPERIENCE RATE — A rate of contribution that differs from the standard contribution rate, computed for an individual employer under the experience-rating provisions of a state unemployment compensation law. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

EXPERIENCE-RATING — A method for determining the contribution rates of individual employers on the basis of the factors specified in the state unemployment compensation law for measuring employer's experience with respect to unemployment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

EX-SERVICEPERSON — A person who has continuous active military service for at least 90 days, or was separated because of a service-incurred injury or disability, and was separated under conditions other than dishonorable. This definition is used in the determination of eligibility for Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX). [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

EXTENDED BENEFITS — The supplemental program that pays extended compensation during periods of specified high unemployment to individuals for weeks of unemployment after

1. They draw the maximum potential entitlement to regular compensation within their benefit year, or

2. After their benefit year ends while they are in continued unemployment status and have insufficient wage credits to establish a new claim provided, however, that the extended benefit period in the state began prior to the end of their benefit year.

Extended benefits paid to claimants under state unemployment compensation law are jointly financed on a 50-50 basis by state and federal funds; extended benefits paid to Unemployment Compensation to Federal Employees (UCFE) and Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX) claimants are totally financed by federal funds. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

FAMILY

This term refers to the following categories:

1. One or more persons living in a single residence who are related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption. A stepchild or a stepparent shall be considered to be related by marriage.

2. a. For purposes of the above paragraph, one or more persons not living in the single residence but who were claimed as a dependent on another person's federal income tax return for the previous year shall be presumed, unless otherwise demonstrated, part of the other person's family.

   b. An older worker, whether or not living in the residence, or a handicapped individual who is 16 years of age or older, may be considered a family of one.

   c. An individual 18 years of age or older, except as provided in paragraphs "a" and "b" above, who receives less than 50 percent of support from the family, and who is not the principal earner nor the spouse of the principal earner shall not be considered a member of the family. Such an individual shall be considered a family of one.

   d. Any individual released within six months of the date of applying for programs from an institution or facility providing 24-hour support such as a prison, hospital, or community care facility may be considered a family of one, provided that such confinement status presents a significant barrier to employment and the person is not claimed as a dependent on a family member's income tax return. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

FAMILY INCOME

All income actually received from all sources by all members of the family during the income determination period. Family size shall be the maximum number of family members during the income determination period. When computing family income, income of a spouse and/or other family members shall be counted for the portion of the income determination period that the person was actually a part of the family unit of the applicant. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

FEDERAL EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	The identification number assigned to employers by the Internal Revenue Service to control reporting and accounting functions. Not compatible with the employer account number assigned by state agencies. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT TAX	The excise tax imposed by the Federal Unemployment Tax Act on employers with respect to having individuals in their employ. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
FILLED OPENING	See: Job Opening.
FINAL PAYMENT	The last payment to a claimant which exhausts the individual's maximum potential benefit entitlement under a specific program. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
FIRST PAYMENT	The first payment for a week of unemployment claimed under a specific program. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT	See: Employment Status.
FULL-TIME WEEKLY WAGES	See: Wages.
HANDICAPPED	Any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, has a record of such an impairment, or is regarded as having such impairment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	A person who supports himself/herself and contributes the equivalent of 50 percent or more support to some other member of the household. [Source: WVDES/LER]
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, FOOD STAMP	The member of the household in whose name application is made for participation in the Food Stamp program. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
HISPANIC	A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. (Among persons from Central and South American countries, only those who are of Spanish origin, descent, or culture should be included in

the Hispanic category. Persons from Brazil, Guiana, Portugal, or Trinidad, for example, would be classified according to their race, and would not necessarily be included in the Hispanic category.) [Source: WVDES/DES, Forms Preparation Handbook (May 1986); USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Definition No. 1

A system used in assigning code numbers to employers and/or establishments, based on the nature of their activities, in order that data reported by them be grouped into industries and combinations of industries for purposes of analysis and publication. The system used by the state Employment Security agencies is contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

Definition No. 2

The economic structure of the United States consists of a large number of establishments producing a great variety of goods and services. In order to study this heterogeneous field of economic activity, it is necessary to categorize these various activities. The resulting categories of activities are the industrial classification. [Source: USDOL/BLS, Current Employment Statistics Manual (October 1985)]

INDUSTRY

A group of establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture, distribution, or sale of a given product or a given type of service. [Source: USDOL/BLS, Current Employment Statistics Manual (October 1985)]

INDUSTRY CODE

Definition No. 1

The number which identifies an establishment or group of establishments in the industrial classification system. [Source: WVDES/LER]

Definition No. 2

The number which identifies the major industry or group of industries in the industrial classification system. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

Definition No. 3

Each establishment, reporting unit, or employer is assigned an industry code on the basis of its principal activity which is determined by its principal product or group of products produced or distributed or services rendered. Descriptions of the industries covered by the industry codes can be found in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. [Source: USDOL/BLS, Current Employment Statistics Manual (October 1985)]

INDUSTRY DESCRIPTION

The description of the activities included in an industry which is identified by a code and title in an industrial classification system. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

INDUSTRY TITLE

The title given to an industry which has been defined and given an industry code in an industrial classification system. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

INITIAL CLAIM

Any notice of unemployment filed

1. To request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or

2. To begin a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

Definition No. 1

Unemployment during a given week for which waiting-period credit or benefits are claimed under the West Virginia Employment Security program, the Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees program, the Unemployment Compensation for Veterans program, supplemental and extended benefit programs, or the Railroad Unemployment Insurance program. [Source: WVDES/LER]

Definition No. 2

Unemployment during a week for which waiting-period credit or benefits are claimed under the regular compensation programs, supplemental extended benefit programs, or the Railroad Unemployment Insurance program. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

INSURED WORK — See: Employment (Covered Employment).

INSURED WORKER — An individual who has had sufficient insured work in his base period to meet the employment and wage requirements for eligibility under the West Virginia Unemployment Compensation Law. [Source: WVDES/LER]

INTERSTATE CLAIM — A claim filed in one (agent) state based on monetary entitlement to compensation in another (liable) state. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

INTRASTATE CLAIM — A claim filed in the same state in which the individual's wage credits were earned. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

JOB ANALYSIS — The process of determining, by observation, interview, and study, the pertinent information relating to a specific job, including such factors as qualifications for employment, relation to other jobs, capability and adjustability of the worker, equipment and material used, education, training, and physical demands and environmental conditions data. [Source: USDOL.ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

JOB ATTACHMENT — See: Employment Status.

JOB BANK — A computer assisted system which provides listings of current job openings in the area, on a regular basis, for distribution to offices and to cooperating agencies. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

JOB OPENING — A single job opening for which the local office has on file a request to select and refer an applicant or applicants.

1. Agricultural Opening. A request to select and refer an applicant to work in an agricultural establishment.

2. Cancelled Opening. A job opening on which action by the local office has formally ceased for any reason other than placement.

3. Filled Opening. A job opening for which an applicant referred by a local office has been hired by an employer and has entered on the job.

4. Mandatory Listing Job Openings. Job openings required to be listed with federal state Employment Service systems by federal contractors and subcontractors pursuant to Chapter 42, Title 38, United States Code. This includes openings by federal agencies and federal contractors and subcontractors (public and private) who hold contracts in the amount of $10,000 or more with federal government agencies. Federal contractors are required to take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified disabled veterans and veterans of the Vietnam Era, in jobs in all categories that are compensated on a wage or salary basis of less than $25,000. Full-time employment, temporary employment of more than three days' duration, and part-time employment are included.

5. Nonagricultural Opening. A request to select and refer an applicant to work in a nonagricultural establishment.

6. Unfilled Opening. An active job opening which the local office has on file for selection and referral of an applicant. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

JOB ORDER

A single request for referral of one or more applicants to fill one or more job openings in a single occupational classification; also the record of such request.

1. Closed Order. An order on which local office action has ceased because all openings have been filled or cancelled.

2. Open Order. An order which has not been filled or cancelled. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

JOB-READY APPLICANT

See: Applicant.

JOB REFERRAL

This term refers to

1. The act of bringing to the attention of an employer an applicant or group of applicants who are available for a job, and

2. The record of such a referral.

It means the same as "referral to a job." [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

JOB SERVICE

The nationwide system of public employment offices funded through the United States Employment Service as grantee state agencies, and the various offices of the state agencies. See: State Employment Security Agency. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

JOB TITLE

The formal assigned name for a job or occupation. See: DOT Code. [Source: WVDES/LER]

LABOR FORCE

The sum of all civilians classified as employed and unemployed and members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States. [Source: USDOL/BLS, Bulletin No. 2175]

LABOR-MANAGEMENT DISPUTE

Definition No. 1

Any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee. The dispute must be in operation during the survey week which includes the 12th of the month in order to be so designated in our statistics. However, depending on the length of the dispute, reference in future reports may include a continuance of the dispute and secondary effects of that dispute. [Source: WVDES/LER]

Definition No. 2

Any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

LABOR MARKET AREA

Definition No. 1

A geographic area consisting of a central community and surrounding territory in which there is a concentration of economic activity or labor demand and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residences. [Source: WVDES/LER]

Definition No. 2

A geographic area consisting of a central city (or cities) and the surrounding territory, within a reasonable commuting distance. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

Definition No. 3

An economically integrated geographical unit within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. All states are divided into exhaustive labor market areas which usually include (except in New England) a county or a group of contiguous counties. Estimates of employment and unemployment are made monthly for each labor market area and form the basis for the Local Area Unemployment Statistics program's estimates. [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

That body of information arising from the measurement and evaluation of the socioeconomic forces influencing the employment process in specific labor market areas. The factors that affect labor demand-supply relationships define the content of labor market information and include population and growth and characteristics, trends in industrial and occupational structure, technological developments, shifts in consumer demands, unionization and trade disputes, recruitment practices, wage levels, conditions of employment, and training opportunities. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

Labor surplus areas are classified on the basis of civil jurisdictions rather than on a metropolitan area or labor market area basis. By classifying labor surplus areas in this way, federal contracts can be directed to those specific localities with high unemployment rather than to all civil jurisdictions within a metropolitan area, not all of which may suffer from the same degree of unemployment.

Civil jurisdictions are defined as all cities with a population of at least 25,000 and all counties. Townships of 25,000 or more population are also considered as civil jurisdictions in four states (Michigan, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania). In Connecticut, Massachusetts, Puerto Rico, and Rhode Island, where counties have very limited or no government functions, the classifications are done for individual towns.

A civil jurisdiction is classified as a labor surplus area when its average unemployment rate was at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate for all states (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) during the previous two calendar years. During periods of high national unemployment, the 20 percent ratio is disregarded and an area is classified as a labor surplus area if its unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years was 10 percent or more. This 10 percent "ceiling" concept comes into operation whenever the two-year average unemployment rate for all states was 8.3 percent or above (i.e., 8.3 percent times the 1.20 ratio equals 10.0 percent). Similarly, a "floor" concept of 6.0 percent is used during periods of low national unemployment in order for an area to qualify as a labor surplus area. The 6 percent "floor" comes into effect whenever the average unemployment rate for all states during the two-year reference period was 5.0 percent or less.

The classification procedures also provide for the designation of labor surplus areas under exceptional circumstances criteria. These procedures permit the regular classification criteria to be waived when an area experiences a significant increase in unemployment which is not temporary or seasonal and which was not adequately reflected in the data for the two-year reference period. In order for an area to be classified as a labor surplus area under the exceptional circumstances criteria, the state Employment Security agency must submit a petition requesting such classification to the U. S. Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration.

The U.S. Department of Labor issues the labor surplus area listing on an annual basis. The listing becomes effective each October 1 and remains in effect through the following September 30. During the course of the year, the annual listing is updated on the basis of exceptional circumstances petitions submitted by the state Employment Security agencies and approved by the Employment and Training Administration. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Area Trends (January 1987)]

LABOR TURNOVER

The gross movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employed status with respect to individual establishments. This movement, which relates to a calendar month, is divided into two broad types; accessions (new hires and rehires) and separations (terminations of employment initiated by either employer or employee). Each type of action is cumulated for a calendar month and expressed as a rate per 100 employees. The data relate to all employees, whether full- or part-time, permanent or temporary, including executive, office, sales, other salaried personnel, and production workers. Transfers to another establishment of the company are included. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

LIABLE STATE

The state against which a worker files a claim for compensation through the facilities of another (agent) state. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

MAJOR MARKET

Those relatively few employing units usually ranging from 15 to 20 percent of all employers in communities which, ranked according to size from the largest downward, account for approximately 75 percent of the nonagricultural employment in the area actively served by a local office. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

MANDATORY LISTING JOB OPENINGS

See: Job Opening.

MASS LAYOFF

A large-scale layoff which has significant impact on a community and which may require intensive service on the part of the local state Employment Security agency. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

MASS REFERRAL

See: Referral.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

Definition No. 1

Under 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as a metropolitan statistical area in one of two ways:

1. If there is a city of at least 50,000 population, or

2. If there is a Bureau of the Census urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total metropolitan statistical area population of at least 100,000.

In addition to the one or more central county(ies) containing the area's main population, a metropolitan statistical area may also include outlying counties which have close economic and social ties to the central county(ies). Metropolitan statistical areas are defined in terms of entire counties except in the six New England states (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont). [Source: WVDES/LER]

Definition No. 2

A metropolitan area designated by the Bureau of the Census which contains

1. At least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or

2. Twin cities with a combined population of at least 50,000. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

NEW HIRES — Temporary or permanent additions to the employment roll of persons who have never before been employed in the establishment except employees transferring from another establishment of the same company or former employees not recalled by the employer (except employees transferring from another establishment of the same company). [Source: USDOL//ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

NONAGRICULTURAL OPENING — See: Job Opening.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT — See: Employment.

NONDURABLE GOODS — Also known as soft goods and refer to manufactured or processed items generally considered to last for a short time (under three years). The nondurable manufacturing industries include: food and kindred products; tobacco manufacturers; textile mill products;

apparel and other textile products; paper and allied products; printing and publishing; chemicals and allied products; petroleum and coal products; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; and leather and leather products. See: Durable Goods. [Source: WVDES/LER]

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

An Employment Service term, it refers to

1. The identification of jobs according to similar significant factors involved in the job or group of jobs;

2. The process of determining a title and code number to be assigned to an application or job order;

3. The title or code of a job or group of jobs for which an applicant is qualified, as contained in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles.

The term, "Additional Occupational Classification," is the occupational classification in any occupation for which an applicant is fully qualified, other than the occupation designated as his/her primary occupational classification. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

OCCUPATIONAL CODE

A symbol used to represent a given occupation or group of occupations.

1. Entry Code. An occupational code assigned to an applicant not fully qualified to perform the duties of a specific occupation, on the basis of the applicant's potential qualifications (aptitudes, interest, or training).

2. Primary Occupational Code. A nine-digit code indicating the primary occupational classification assigned to an applicant. This classification reflects the occupation or field of work for which the applicant is best suited and in which the applicant has the best opportunity for employment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

OLDER WORKER

An applicant or claimant who is middle aged or older (45 and over) and is encountering or may be expected to encounter difficulty in securing and maintaining employment because of age. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

ON-THE-JOB TRAINING

Training in the public or private sector given to an individual, who has been hired first by the employer, while he or she is engaged in productive work which provides knowledge or skills essential to the full and adequate performance of the job. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

OPEN ORDER

See: Job Order.

ORDER

See: Job Order.

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT

See: Employment Status.

PLACEMENT

The hiring by a public or private employer of an individual referred by the Job Service office for a job or interview, provided that the Job Service office completed all of the following steps:

1. Prepared a job order form prior to referral, except in the case of a job development contact on behalf of a specific applicant;

2. Made prior arrangements with the employer for the referral of an individual or individuals;

3. Referred an individual who had not been specifically designated by the employer, except for referrals on agricultural job orders for a specific crew leader or worker;

4. Verified from a reliable source, preferably the employer, that the individual had entered on a job; and

5. Appropriately recorded the placement. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

POVERTY LEVEL

The annual income level at, or below, which families are considered to live in poverty, as annually determined by the U. S. Office of Management and Budget. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

PREVAILING WAGE RATE FOR AGRICULTURAL WORKERS

See: Wages.

PRIMARY OCCUPATIONAL CODE

See: Occupational Code.

RACE/ETHNIC GROUP — See: Black (Not Hispanic); Hispanic; White (Not Hispanic).

REFERRAL — The act of bringing to the attention of an employer, a local office, a training sponsor, or a supportive service agency, an individual (or group of individuals) who need jobs, training, or related supportive services. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

1. Mass Referral. Referral of a group of workers to an employer who has requested workers on a group, rather than on an individual, basis. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

2. Referral of an Individual. The act of arranging to bring to the attention of an employer (or another local Job Service office) an applicant who is available for a job opening following a selection interview with the applicant. See: Placement. [Source: WVDES/LER]

3. Referral to Supportive Services. Arranged to bring an applicant to the attention of a federal or local agency or organization for services other than training which is not available from the West Virginia Department of Employment Security. Supportive services for registrants in the Work and Training program are arranged and certified through the West Virginia Department of Human Services. [Source: WVDES/LER]

REFERRAL OF AN INDIVIDUAL — See: Referral.

REFERRAL TO SUPPORTIVE SERVICES — See: Referral.

REIMBURSABLE EMPLOYER — Certain nonprofit organizations, state or local government and political subdivisions which elect or are required to pay into the state unemployment fund a sum in lieu of contributions as provided in the state unemployment compensation law. See: State Unemployment Fund. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

REIMBURSABLE EMPLOYER ACCOUNT	An account maintained for a reimbursing nonprofit organization, state or local government, or political subdivision for the purpose of determining the amount of reimbursement to the state unemployment fund. See: State Unemployment Fund. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373, (September 1980)
RESIDENCE	An individual's principal dwelling or home. Maintenance of an address is not necessarily the same as residence. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT	The adjustment of time-series data to eliminate the effect of intrayear variations that tend to occur each year in approximately the same manner. Examples of such variations include: school terms, holidays, and weather pattern. See: Seasonally Adjusted. [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]
SEASONAL FACTORS	See: Seasonally Adjusted.
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED	The fluctuations resulting from the start or end of vacation seasons, holidays, weather conditions, etc. See: Seasonal Adjustment. [Source: WVDES/LER]
SEPARATIONS	All terminations of employment, generally classifiable as layoffs, quits, discharges, or other separations, as provided under applicable state laws. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
SPECIAL DISABLED VETERAN	See: Veteran.
STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION	See: Industrial Classification; Standard Industrial Classification Code; Standard Industrial Classification Manual.
STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION CODE	The number which identifies an industry or group of industries in the industrial classification system. See: Industrial Classification; Standard Industrial Classification Code Manual. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION MANUAL

A reference work published by the Executive Office of the President, office of Management and Budget, which was developed for use in the classification of establishments by type of activity and is used primarily for statistical purposes. See: Industrial Classification; Standard Industrial Classification Code. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCY

Definition No. 1

The state agency designated by state law to carry out activities identified within the Wagner-Peyser Act. This agency administer the Unemployment Insurance Program, operates the state Job Service, and conducts a variety of labor market information activities in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. [Source: WVDES/LER]

Definition No. 2

The agency within the state administrative structure, affiliated with the U. S. Employment Service (established by the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, as amended) and the Unemployment Insurance Service (established by Title III of the Social Security Act), which exercises control over the Employment Service and the Unemployment Insurance Service. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

STATE UNEMPLOYMENT FUND

A special fund established under a state unemployment compensation law for the receipt and management or contributions and the payment of unemployment compensation benefits. Included in this fund are monies in the benefit payment account, clearing account, and Unemployment Trust Fund account. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

SUMMER YOUTH APPLICANT

See: Applicant.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYED

This specific definition is not to that of a type of claim but rather to an estimate of all persons unemployed in a particular area for a specified time frame. Total unemployed is the sum of persons receiving unemployment compensation benefits, persons who have exhausted the unemployment compensation

benefits and are still unemployed, persons who have delayed filing for benefits but who are not working, unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were disqualified, workers separated from industries not covered by Unemployment Compensation, and those persons entering or reentering the labor force. [Source: WVDES/LER]

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

This is a familiar economic indicator; it is an expression of all unemployed persons as a percent of the civilian labor force. [Source: WVDES/LER]

TOTAL WAGES

All wages or remuneration paid to workers on all payrolls. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

TRADE ACT OF 1974

The federal program for adjustment assistance allowances and employability services under the Trade Act of 1974. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

TRADE READJUSTMENT ALLOWANCE

The federal program that pays trade readjustment allowances to workers whose unemployment is certified as attributable to foreign imports. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

UNEMPLOYED

Definition No. 1

An individual who is not working, or is without a continuing job attachment, but who is actively seeking employment. [Source: WVDES/LER]

Definition No. 2

In the Current Population Survey, those individuals 16 years of age or older who do not have a job but are available for work and actively seeking work during the reference week (the week including the 12th of the month). The only exceptions to these criteria are individuals who are waiting to report to a new job within 30 days (these too are considered unemployed). [Source: USDOL/BLS(LAUS)]

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

The state programs that provide benefits to individuals covered under state and federal unemployment compensation laws, supplemental extended compensation (payable to eligible individuals under other provisions of state and/or federal laws during periods of high unemployment), and other special programs which compensate individuals involved in situations which adversely affect their employment status through no fault of their own. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR EX-SERVICEPERSONS — The federal program that provides benefits to ex-servicepersons established by Chapter 85, Title 5, United States Code. Supplemental extended compensation is payable to ex-servicepersons under other provisions of state and/or federal laws during periods of high unemployment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR FEDERAL EMPLOYEES — The federal program that provides benefits to federal employees established by Chapter 85, Title 5, United States Code. Supplemental extended compensation is payable to federal employees under other provisions of state and/or federal laws during periods of high unemployment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE — The program term which encompasses all state and federal unemployment compensation laws and related programs administered by both the state's and the federal's Unemployment Insurance Service. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND — A fund established in the Treasury of the United States which contains all monies deposited by state agencies to the credit of their unemployment fund accounts and federal unemployment taxes collected by the Internal Revenue Service. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

UNFILLED OPENING — See: Job Opening.

VETERAN — A person who served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or was discharged or released from active duty because of a service-connected disability.

1. Disabled Veteran. A veteran entitled to compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration and who is not classified as a Special Disabled Veteran.

2. Special Disabled Veteran. A veteran who is entitled to compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration for a disability rated at 30 percent or more, or a person who was discharged or released from active duty because of a service-connected disability.

3. Vietnam-Era Veteran. A veteran any part of whose active military, naval, or air service was during the Vietnam Era, i.e., on or after August 5, 1964, and on or before May 7, 1975. See: Vietnam Era.

   a. Other Vietnam-Era Veteran. A Vietnam-Era veteran who is not a "special veteran." See: Special Veteran; Vietnam Era.

   b. Special Veteran. A Vietnam-Era veteran who served in the Armed Forces in Indochina or Korea, or the waters adjacent thereto, on or after August 5, 1964, and on or before May 7, 1975. See: Vietnam Era.

NOTE: The term "active duty" (or "active military, naval, or air service") means full-time duty in the Armed Forces, other than duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard. Any period of duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard, including authorized travel, during which an individual was disabled from a disease or injury incurred or aggravated in the line of duty, is considered "active duty." [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

VIETNAM ERA — The period of time beginning August 5, 1964, and extending through May 7, 1975 (Presidential Proclamation 4373). [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

VIETNAM-ERA VETERAN — See: Veteran.

WAGES — This term includes the following:

1. Average Weekly Wages

   a. For an individual worker, the result obtained by dividing his or her total wages in a specified period either by the total number of weeks in the period or by the number of weeks for which wages were payable to him or her during the period. See: Full-Time Weekly Wages.

b. For a group of workers, the result obtained by dividing the total wages for one or more quarters by the number of weeks in the period, and then dividing by the average monthly employment for the payroll period including the 12th of each month during the period.

2. Full-Time Weekly Wages. The amount of wages earned by an individual employed through a full-time week, or the amount he would have earned had he been employed throughout a full-time week.

3. Prevailing Wage Rate for Agriculture Workers. The rate or rates, including bonuses promised and earnings guaranteed, which most adequately represent(s) the wages paid to domestic agricultural workers in a wage-finding class of activity in a specified area of employment. The rate is ascertained by a formula, prescribed by the U. S. Secretary of Labor, applied to the field data obtained by the state Employment Security agency involved. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

WAGNER-PEYSER ACT — "An act to provide for the establishment of a national employment system and for cooperation with the states in the promotion of such system and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1933 (48 Stat. 113), as amended (29 U.S.C. 49 et. seq.). [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

WAITING PERIOD — A week of unemployment for which a claimant does not receive compensation but must meet the same eligibility requirements that are necessary to qualify for receipt of compensation for subsequent weeks of unemployment during the benefit year. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

WEEK OF PARTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT — A week in which an individual works less than regular full-time hours for his/her regular employer because of lack of work, and earns less that the amount normally paid for full-time weekly wage but more than the allowable earnings prescribed by the state unemployment compensation law, so that, if eligible, the individual received less than his/her full weekly benefit payment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]

WEEK OF PART-TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	A week of otherwise total unemployment in which an individual has odd jobs or subsidiary work with other than the individual's regular employer with earnings in excess of the allowable earnings prescribed by the state unemployment compensation law, so that, if eligible, the individual received less than his/her full weekly benefit payment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WEEK OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	A week in which an individual performs no work and earns no wages or has less than full-time work and earns not more than the allowable earnings prescribed in the state unemployment compensation law, so that, if eligible, the individual receives his/her full weekly benefit amount. (An exception may be the final payment when an individual's benefit balance would preclude payment of the full weekly benefit amount or if the weekly benefit amount is reduced due to income from items covered under deductions from the weekly benefit amount). [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WEEK OF UNEMPLOYMENT	Any week during which an individual is totally, part-totally, or partially unemployed. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WEEKLY BENEFIT AMOUNT	The amount payable to a claimant for a compensable week of total unemployment. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WEEKS CLAIMED	The weeks covered by intrastate continued claims and interstate continued claims for which waiting period credit or payment of compensation is requested. A week for which excessive earnings are reported does not constitute a claim for a week of unemployment. However, when other deductible income exceeds the weekly benefit amount it is to be considered a week claimed. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WEEKS COMPENSATED	The number of weeks claimed which are actually paid. [Source: USDOL/ETA, Handbook No. 373 (September 1980)]
WHITE (NOT HISPANIC)	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. [Source: OMB]
YOUTH	An individual under 22 years of age. [Source: WVDES/LER]

GLOSSARY

J O B T R A I N I N G P A R T N E R S H I P A C T

ACT	The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) of 1982, Public Law 97-300.
ADULT	An individual who is 22 years of age or older. [JTPA Section 203]
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION	Results-oriented policy and procedures that are designed and carried out by an entity to ensure equal opportunity for groups which have been underrepresented or underutilized in the work force or denied equitable services. [OCR Technical Assistance Guide]
AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN	An open-ended federal entitlement program which enables states to provide financial assistance to needy families with children and which is administered by the state or, in some cases, by the state and counties. [NGA SJTCC Handbook]
ALLOCATION	Funds distributed by the governor to a Service Delivery Area within a state according to established procedures consistent with the Act.
AMERICAN INDIAN OR ALASKAN NATIVE	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of North America, and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition. [OMB]
APPLICANT	An individual who applies to an administrative entity, subrecipient, or contractor for services under JTPA. An applicant found to be eligible for the program remains an applicant until the provisions for "participant" have been met. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]

1. Job Ready. An Employment Service term which refers to an applicant who does not need employability development services. [ETA Handbook No. 373]

2. Summer Youth. An Employment Service term which refers to a student under 22 years of age who has completed a minimum of entries on an application record and who is applying only for a summer job. [ETA Handbook No. 373]

AREA OF SUBSTANTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT	Any area of sufficient size and scope to sustain a program under Part A of Title II of the JTPA and that has an average rate of unemployment of at least 6.5 percent for the most recent 12 months as determined annually by the Secretary. [JTPA Section 4]
ARTIFICIAL BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT	Limitations (such as age, sex, race, national origin, or physical status) in hiring, firing, promotion, licensing, and conditions of employment that are not directly related to an individual's fitness or ability to perform the tasks required by the job. See: Barriers to Employment; Other Barriers to Employment. [ETA Handbook No. 373]
ASIAN OR PACIFIC ISLANDER	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, the Indian subcontinent, or the Pacific Islands. This area includes, for example, China, India, Japan, Korea, Philippines, and Samoa. (Hawaiian natives are included in this group.) [OMB]
BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT	Characteristics that may hinder an individual's hiring, promotion, or participation in the labor force. Some examples of individuals who may face barriers to employment include single parents, women, displaced homemakers, youth, public assistance recipients, older workers, addicts, alcoholics, teenage parents, veterans, racial minorities, and those with limited English speaking ability or a criminal record or with a lack of education, work experience, credentials, child care arrangements, transportation, or alternative working patterns. See Artificial Barriers to Employment; Other Barriers to Employment.
BLACK (NOT HISPANIC)	A person having origins in any of the black racial groups of Africa. [OMB]
CITIZENSHIP STATUS	Designation of an applicant as a United States citizen or "eligible noncitizen" whose status permits permanent employment in the United States. (For JTPA recordkeeping purposes, participation in JTPA is open to citizens and nationals of the United States, lawfully admitted permanent resident aliens, lawfully admitted refugees and parolees, and other individuals authorized by the Attorney General to work in the United States.) [JTPA Section 167(a)(5)]
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX	A statistical measure of the changes in prices of goods and services bought by urban wage earners and clerical workers, including families and single

persons. It is often called the "cost-of-living index." It measures changes in prices which are the most important causes of change in the cost of living, but it does not indicate how much families actually spend to defray their living expenses. [BLS Bulletin No. 1910]

DEPENDENT

Any person for whom, both currently and during the previous 12 months, the participant has assumed at least 50 percent of the person's support. [CFR 632.4]

DISABLED VETERAN

A veteran who is entitled to compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration, or an individual who was discharged or released from active duty because of service-connected disability. [JTPA Section 4]

DISLOCATED WORKER

An eligible individual who:

a. Has been terminated or laid off or who has received a notice of termination or layoff from employment, is eligible for or has exhausted entitlement to unemployment compensation, and is unlikely to return to his/her previous industry or occupation; or

b. Has been terminated, or has received a notice of termination of employment, as a result of any permanent closure of a plant or facility; or

c. Is long-term unemployed and has limited opportunities for employment or reemployment in the same or a similar occupation in the area in which such individual resides, including any older individual who may have substantial barriers to employment by reason of age; or

d. Was self-employed (including farmers) and is unemployed as a result of general economic conditions in the community in which he/she resides or because of natural disasters subject to the next sentence.

The Secretary shall establish categories of self-employed individuals and of economic conditions and natural disasters to which clause "d" of the preceding sentence applies. [JTPA Section 302]

DISPLACED HOMEMAKER

An individual who:

a. Has not worked in the labor force for a number of years but has, during those years, worked in the home providing unpaid household services for family members; and

b. (i) Has been dependent on public assistance or on the income of another family member but is no longer supported by that income, or

(ii) Is receiving public assistance on account of dependent children in the home, especially where such assistance will be terminated; and

c. Is experiencing difficulty in obtaining or upgrading employment. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]

DOT CODE

The nine-digit Dictionary of Occupational Titles code for a job or occupation title. See Occupational Classification.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED INDIVIDUAL

An individual who (A) receives, or is a member of a family which receives, cash welfare payments under a federal, state, or local welfare program; (B) has, or is a member of a family which has, received a total family income for the six-month period prior to application for the program involved (exclusive of unemployment compensation, child support payments, and welfare payments), which, in relation to family size, was not in excess of the higher of (i) the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or (ii) 70 percent of the lower living standard income level; (C) is receiving food stamps pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1977; (D) is a foster child on behalf of whom state or local government payments are made; or (E) is an adult handicapped individual whose own income meets the requirements of clause (A) or (B), but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet such requirements. [JTPA Section 4(3)]

EDUCATION STATUS

See High School Graduate or Equivalent (and Above); Post-High School Attendee; School Dropout; Student (High School or Less).

EMPLOYED INDIVIDUAL

An individual who:

a. During the seven consecutive days prior to application to a JTPA program, did any work at all: (i) as a paid employee; (ii) in his or her own business, profession, or farm; or (iii) worked 15 hours or more as an unpaid worker in an enterprise operated by a member of the family;

b. Was not working, but has a job or business from which he or she was temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or personal reasons, whether or not paid by the employer for time off, and whether or not seeking another job. (This term includes members of the Armed Forces on active duty who have not been discharged or separated; participants in registered apprenticeship programs; and self-employed individuals.) [ETA MIS TAG]

EMPLOYING AGENCY

Any public or private nonprofit employer which employs on-the-job training or work experience participants and which establishes and maintains personnel standards applicable to those participants. The personnel standards may cover job titles, wage rates, employment status, and fringe benefits.

EMPLOYMENT

The situation wherein a person(s) provides work or services for an employer for wages or salary. This includes self-employment. The satisfaction of workfare requirements does not constitute employment. [CFR 633.104]

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

See State Employment Security Agency.

ENTERED UNSUBSIDIZED EMPLOYMENT

Participants in this report category who entered (through the efforts of the subrecipient or otherwise) full- or part-time unsubsidized employment. For JTPA reporting purposes, this term includes entry into the Armed Forces, entry into employment in a registered apprenticeship program, and becoming self-employed. [JTPA Annual Status Report]

ENTRY EMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE

Entry employment experience is a type of exemplary youth program which may include one of the following options:

1. Full-time employment opportunities in public and private nonprofit agencies during the

summer and on a part-time basis in combination with education and training activities. These jobs shall provide community improvement services that complement local expenditures.

2. Tryout employment at private for-profit worksites, or at public and private nonprofit worksites when private for-profit worksites are not available. Compensation in lieu of wages for tryout employment shall be paid by the grant recipient, but the length of any assignment to a tryout employment position shall not exceed 250 hours. Tryout employment positions shall be ones for which participants would not usually be hired (because of lack of experience or other barriers to employment), and vacancies in such positions may not be refilled if the previous participant completed the tryout employment but was not hired by the employer.

3. Cooperative education programs to coordinate educational programs with work in the private sector. [JTPA Section 205]

ENTRY LEVEL — The lowest position in any promotional line, as defined locally by collective bargaining agreements, past practice, or applicable personnel rules. [CFR 632.4]

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY — Equal access to all jobs and training, under equal terms and conditions, and with equal benefits and services in the absences of actions, policy, and practices which differentiate among applicants and employees on the basis of race, color, etc. For employment practices, this includes equality in recruitment, hiring, layoff, discharge, recall, promotion, work assignments, training responsibility, wages, sick leave, vacation, overtime, insurance, retirement and pension benefits, and breaks. [OCR Technical Assistance Guide]

ETHNIC GROUP — See Race/Ethnic Group.

FAMILY — This term refers to the following categories:

a. One or more persons living in a single residence who are related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption.

b. One or more persons not living in the single residence, but who were claimed as a dependents on another person's federal income tax return for the previous year shall be presumed part of the other person's family. NOTE: The phrase "for the current year" may be added to this category.

c. A handicapped individual may be considered a family of one when applying for programs under JTPA. NOTE: This category may be specified by age such as 18 or older, 16 or older, 14 or older; it may indicate adult and youth with no age limit. Handicapped youth may be broken out in a separate category or as a separate term which refers back to handicapped individual in the definition "Family"; for example, handicapped individual under 22 years of age.

d. An individual 18 or older, who receives less than 50 percent support from the family, and who is not the principle earner nor the spouse of the principle earner shall not be considered as a member of the family. Such an individual shall be considered a family of one. NOTE: A variation of the category may be that of an individual who is not the head nor the spouse of the head of household. The age specification may vary; for example, an individual 14 years of age or older who is not living with his or her family.

e. Any individual released from an institution or facility providing 24-hour support such as a prison, hospital, or community care facility within six months of the date of applying for programs may be considered a family of one. NOTE: In some cases, this category may be further explained as follows: provided that such confinement status presents a significant barrier to employment and the person is not claimed as a dependent on a family member's federal income tax return.

Other categories which are used less frequently include:

a. An older worker, whether or not living in the residence, may be considered a family on one. NOTE: This category may restate the definition

of older workers found in this glossary; it may also be handled as part of category "d" above by adding the phrase, "except for any person who would be eligible for assistance under Title V of the Older Americans Act."

b. A foster child, on behalf of whom state and local government payments are made, shall be considered a family of one.

c. Individuals living away from the family residence but who receive more than 50 percent of their financial support from a member in the residence shall be considered part of that family. NOTE: In at least one case, the adjective "student" is used in conjunction with this category.

d. An individual who has demonstrated independence from the family by having previously held a job and/or lived apart from the family, has not been claimed as a dependent on another person's federal income tax return during any part of the six-month period prior to certification, is making payment to the family for room and board, or demonstrates that the living arrangement involving family support is temporary, shall be considered a family of one.

FAMILY INCOME

All income actually received from all sources by all members of the family during the income determination period. (In many cases, clarification is added for such an income determination period as six months.) Additional specification may add: when the number of persons in the family varies during the income determination period, the income of each family member shall be counted for the portion of time during such period that the person was actually a member of the family. Most states include categories of income inclusion and exclusion as follows:

1. Income Included

a. Gross wages and salary. The total earnings received from work performed as an employee, representing the amount paid before deductions for income taxes, Social Security taxes, bond purchases, union dues,

etc. NOTE: In some cases, this item is more generally referred to as wage and salary income. Less frequently, wages from JTPA-supported work experience or on-the-job training positions and/or school work-student programs are classified in this item.

b. Net self-employment income. This item is sometimes clarified as gross receipts, less operating expenses.

c. Net rent income or, less frequently, rent receipts.

d. Social Security, old-age survivors insurance cash payments. [Social Security Act, Title II, Section 402]

e. Pensions. NOTE: In some cases, this item refers to pensions or other retirement benefits.

f. Alimony.

g. Periodic insurance payments; frequently referred to as regular income from insurance policies, annuities, etc.

The following items are less frequently included under income:

a. Government and/or military retirement. NOTE: In some cases, this item is clarified as government and/or Armed Forces retirement (other than compensation for disability or death per Title 38, United States Code, Chapter II).

b. Contest or lottery income.

c. Periodic gifts, including payment of rent and living expenses, from

   (1) Persons outside the residence, or

   (2) Persons living at the residence who are <u>not</u> related by blood, marriage, or adoption.

d. Other source income.

2. Income Excluded

a. Non-cash income such as food stamps or compensation received in the form of food or housing.

b. Public assistance payments.

c. Federal, state, or local unemployment benefits.

d. Cash payments received pursuant to a state plan approved under Titles I, IV, IX, or XVI of the Social Security Act, or disability insurance payments received under Section 423, Title II, of the Social Security Act.

e. Child support payments. NOTE: In some cases, "payments made by state or local government on behalf of foster children in the home" is identified as a distinct item for exclusion.

f. Imputed value of owner-occupied property. NOTE: Sometimes this item is referred to as "rental value of owner-occupied property."

g. Educational assistance and compensation payment to veterans and other eligible persons under Title 38, United States Code, Chapter 11, Compensation for Service-Connected Disability or Death; Chapter 13, Dependence and Indemnity Compensation for Service-Connected Death; Chapter 31, Vocational Rehabilitation; Chapter 34, Veterans' Education Assistance; Chapter 35, War Orphans' and Widows' Education Assistance; Chapter 36, Administration of Educational Benefits. NOTE: In some cases, this item is simply referred to as "veterans' educational assistance and compensation payments."

h. Payments or allowances received by veterans while serving on active duty in the Armed Forces. NOTE: In some cases, this item includes additional payments received for participation in National Guard or Military, Naval or Air Force Reserve activities. VISTA stipends are less frequently included in this item.

i. Trade Act or Trade Readjustment payments.

j. Payments made to participants in employment and training programs except wages paid for on-the-job training or upgrading and re-training. NOTE: In several cases, only on-the-job training is an exception. Less frequently, all compensation received under Title II-B is excluded from this item. In some cases, this item is referred to as "payments made to participants in employment and training programs." Less frequently, this item includes "prisoners' institution-assignment earnings."

k. Capital gains and losses.

l. Soil bank payments.

m. Agriculture Stabilization Payments. NOTE: In some cases, this item will group together, as one item, both soil bank payments and agricultural stabilization payments. Infrequently, these items are referred to as "agriculture payments, including soil bank payments, PIK (payment-in-kind), or agriculture stabilization and conservation payments."

n. One-time unearned income, including

(1) Accident, health, and casualty insurance payments.

(2) One-time or fixed-term scholarship and/or fellowship grants.

(3) Payments received for a limited fixed term under income maintenance programs and supplemental (private) unemployment benefit plans.

(4) Inheritances. NOTE: In some cases, this item includes "fixed-term annuities"; less frequently, "lump sum is added."

(5) One-time gifts and awards.

(6) Disability and death payments. NOTE: This item frequently includes "fixed-term (but not lifetime) life insurance annuities and death benefits."

(7) Fixed-term Workers' Compensation.

(8) Terminal leave pay.

(9) Capital gains and losses.

In only a few cases is "prisoner's gate pay" identified under one-time unearned income (item "n"). The income excluded category (category 2) less frequently excludes "income received through bona fide work-study" or "JTPA needs-based payments or supportive service payments paid directly to participants with the exception of child support."

FARM — A farm is identified on the basis of sales alone and is identified as any place that has produced agricultural products with annual sales of $1,000 or more. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]

FOSTER CHILD — A dependent minor individual who is not living in the parental home, and for whom state or local government is making support payments.

GENERAL EQUIVALENCY DIPLOMA — A high school equivalency diploma which is obtained by passing the General Educational Diploma Equivalency Test which measures the application of skills and knowledge generally associated with four years of traditional high school instructions.

GOVERNOR — The chief executive of any state. [JTPA Section 4]

GRANT — Money, or property in lieu of money, paid or furnished by the federal government to a state, local, or federally recognized Indian Tribal Government under programs that provide financial assistance through grant or contractual arrangements. [OMB Circular No. A-102]

GUIDELINE — Any written informational material supplementing an agency's regulation and provided to applicants for and recipients of federal financial assistance to provide program specific interpretations of their responsibilities under the regulations. [OCR]

HANDICAPPED INDIVIDUAL — Any individual who has a physical or mental disability which constitutes or results in a substantial barrier to employment [JTPA Section 4(10)] and who can benefit from the JTPA program as determined by the local Service Delivery Area/JTPA staff.

NOTE: Some states use the following explanatory definitions.

Any physical handicap that is not readily apparent and identifiable by the person doing the certification of eligibility must be verified by a physician/appropriate professional. For purposes of determining eligibility under "handicapped," the following handicaps constitute a substantial barrier to employment:

1. Physical Disabilities

   a. Crippled or health impaired (orthopedically handicapped). May be the result of a disease; injury to the brain or parts of it before, during, or after birth; injuries from burns, fractures, or amputations; or other health disabilities such as heart, diabetes, allergies, etc.

   b. Visually handicapped. Blind or partially sighted (visual acuity of 20/70 or less in the better eye after the best correction).

   c. Hearing impaired. Any loss of hearing sufficient to interfere with communication—mild (25-40 db), severe (60-70 db), or profound (75 db) loss in the better ear in the speech range.

   d. Speech handicap (communication disorder). A deviation in speech and/or voice to the degree that it draws attention to the manner of speech, or causes the individual to become maladjusted in his/her environment.

2. Mental Disabilities

   a. Mentally retarded. Subaverage general intellectual functioning that originates during the developmental period and is associated with impairment in adaptive behavior.

   b. Specific learning disabilities. An impairment of one or more of the basic psychological processes involved in

understanding or in using spoken or written language. May be manifested in an imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or to do mathematical calculations.

c. Emotionally maladjusted. Refers to mental disorders caused by or associated with impairment of brain tissue function and disorders of psychogenic origin, which are disorders without clearly defined physical cause or structural change in the brain. Interferes with the individual's capacity to satisfactorily and consistently meet the ordinary personal, social, or vocational demands of life.

Any mental disability must be verified by a physician or another appropriate professional.

Any person designated by Vocational Rehabilitation as having a handicap constituting a substantial barrier to his/her employment will be considered handicapped for JTPA eligibility determination purposes.

HARD-TO-SERVE INDIVIDUALS

Refers to individuals who have encountered barriers to employment. Such individuals may include persons with limited English language proficiency, displaced homemakers, single heads of households, school dropouts, teenage parents, handicapped, older workers, veterans, offenders/ex-offenders, alcoholics, addicts, or other individuals whom the governor determines to be requiring special assistance and/or exceptional supportive services.

HAWAIIAN NATIVE

Any individual of whose ancestors were natives, prior to 1778, of the area that now comprises the State of Hawaii. [OMB]

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

An individual who is responsible for more than 50 percent of the support of one or more members of a household or family. States vary regarding whether the 50 percent support level includes or excludes the individual himself/herself.

HIGH-RISK YOUTH

Young people who have experienced difficulty or encountered barriers in progressing through the natural system of education and employment; for

example, they may be school dropouts, teenage parents, or offenders. The characteristics of high-risk youth are locally defined and will vary across Service Delivery Areas. See Hard-to-Serve Individuals.

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE OR EQUIVALENT (AND ABOVE)

An individual who has received a high school diploma or General Equivalency Diploma (GED) certificate or who has attended any postsecondary, vocational, technical, or academic school. [JTPA Annual Status Report]

HISPANIC

A person of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race. [OMB]

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

A system used in assigning code numbers to employers and/or establishments based on the nature of their activities in order that data reported by them can be grouped into industries and combinations of industries for purposes of analysis and publication. The system used by state Employment Security agencies is contained in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual. [ETA Handbook No. 373]

INTAKE

A process for screening individual applicants for eligibility; making an initial determination as to whether or not the program can benefit the applicant; providing information about the program, its services, and the availability of those services; and selecting individual applicants for participation in the program. Some states combine intake with assessment and/or refer to the combined process as assessment or employability assessment.

JOB ANALYSIS

The process of determining (by observation, interview, and study) the pertinent information relating to the performance of a specific job, including such factors as:

1. Qualifications for employment;
2. Functions performed and the knowledge, skills, and abilities required to perform the functions;
3. Relation to other jobs;

4. Adjustability of time worked;

5. Equipment and materials used;

6. Education and training; and

7. Physical demands and working (environmental) conditions data.

JOB DEVELOPMENT — The process of marketing a JTPA participant to employers, including informing employers about what the participant can do and soliciting and securing a job interview for that individual with the employer.

JOB ORDER — An Employment Service term, it refers to an employer's single request for referral of one or more applicants to fill one or more job openings in a single occupational classification and the record of such request. [ETA Handbook No. 373]

JOB SERVICE — See State Employment Security Agency.

JOB TITLE — The formal assigned name for a job or occupation. See DOT Code.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT — Federal legislation (Public Law 97-300) enacted in 1982 to establish programs to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and to afford job training to those economically disadvantaged individuals and other individuals facing serious barriers to employment who are in need of such training to obtain productive employment. [JTPA Section 2]

JTPA ANNUAL STATUS REPORT — A federally required report which is submitted annually and which displays JTPA cumulative data on participation, termination, performance measures, and the socioeconomic characteristics of all terminees. [JTPA Annual Status Report]

LABOR FORCE — The sum of all civilians classified as employed and unemployed and members of the Armed Forces stationed in the United States. [BLS Bulletin 2175]

LABOR FORCE STATUS — See Employed Individuals; Not in Labor Force; and Unemployed.

LABOR MARKET AREA — An economically integrated geographic area within which individuals can reside and find employment within a reasonable distance or can readily change

employment without changing their place of residence. Such areas shall be identified in accordance with criteria used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor in defining such areas of similar criteria established by a governor. [JTPA Section 4]

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Occupational supply and demand information; identification of geographic and occupational areas of potential growth or decline and assessment of the effects of such growth or decline on individuals, industries, and communities; and individual career information.

LABOR SURPLUS AREA

A civil jurisdiction is classified as a labor surplus area when its average unemployment rate was at least 20 percent above the average unemployment rate for all states (including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico) during the previous two calendar years. During periods of high national unemployment, the 20 percent ratio is disregarded; an area is classified as a labor surplus area if its unemployment rate during the previous two calendar years was 10 percent or more. The 10 percent "ceiling" concept comes into operation whenever the two-year average unemployment rate for all states was 8.3 percent or above. A "floor" concept of six percent is used during periods of low national unemployment in order for an area to qualify as a labor surplus area; the six percent "floor" concept comes into effect whenever the average unemployment rate for all states during the two-year reference period was five percent or less. The U. S. Department of Labor issues a labor surplus area listing each year. Employers located in labor surplus areas can be given preference in bidding on federal procurements. [Area Trends, 1983]

LIMITED ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

The inability of an applicant, whose native language is not English, to effectively communicate in English, resulting in job handicap. [JTPA Annual Status Report]

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED

Any individual who is unemployed at the time of eligibility determination and has been unemployed for 15 or more of the 26 weeks immediately prior to such determination and who has limited opportunities for employment or reemployment in the same or a similar occupation in the area in which such individual resides, including any older individual who may have substantial barriers to employment by reason of age. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]

LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL

That income level (adjusted for regional, metropolitan, urban, and rural differences, and family size) determined annually by the Secretary of Labor based on the most recent "lower living family budget" issued by the Secretary. [JTPA Section 4]

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA

A county or group of contiguous counties which contains at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or more, or "twin cities" with a combined population of at least 50,000. In addition ... contiguous counties ... if ... they are socially and economically integrated with the central city. In the New England states ... towns and cities instead of counties. Each MSA designated by the Bureau of the Census must include at least one central city. [U. S. Bureau of the Census]

NEEDS-BASED PAYMENT

Amounts paid to individuals who could not afford to participate in a training program without such assistance. Payments based on need may be provided to a participant in accordance with a locally developed formula or procedure if such payments are necessary to enable the individual to participate in a training program funded under JTPA. [20 CFR 629.21]

NOT IN LABOR FORCE

A civilian 14 years of age or older who is not classified as employed or unemployed. (This term includes persons who never worked at a full-time job lasting two weeks or longer and "discouraged workers" who have been unemployed for a substantial length of time and are no longer actively seeking employment.) [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]

The Bureau of Labor Statistics defines "not in the labor force" as a civilian 16 years of age or over who is not classified as employed or unemployed. [Bulletin No. 2134-1, December 1982]

OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

An Employment Service term, it refers to:

1. The identification of jobs according to similar significant factors involved in the job or group of jobs;

2. The process of determining a title and code number to be assigned to any application or job order; and

3. The title or code of a job or group of jobs for which an applicant is qualified, as contained in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles. See DOT Code. [ETA Handbook No. 373]

OFFENDER	Any adult or juvenile who is or has been subject to any stage of the criminal justice process for whom services under this Act may be beneficial or who requires assistance in overcoming artificial barriers to employment resulting from a record of arrest or conviction. [JTPA Section 4]
OLDER WORKER	An individual in the labor force who is 55 years of age or older. [JTPA Section 124]
ON-THE-JOB TRAINING	Training in the public or private sector given to a participant who has been hired first by the employer, and that occurs while the participant is engaged in productive work that provides knowledge or skills essential to the full and adequate performance of the job.
OTHER BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT	A terminated participant reporting category, the phrase refers to individuals who have terminated from the JTPA program and who are limited-English proficient or handicapped. See Artificial Barriers to Employment; Barriers to Employment. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
OTHER TERMINATIONS	The terminations of participants who left the recipient's/subrecipient's program for a positive or nonpositive reason other than to enter unsubsidized employment or for a reason not specified in the definition of "Youth Employability Enhancement." [JTPA Annual Status Report]
OUTREACH	An active effort by program staff to encourage individuals in the designated Service Delivery Area to avail themselves of program services.
PARTICIPANT	Any individual who has: (1) been determined eligible for participation upon intake; and (2) started receiving subsidized employment, training, or services (except post-termination services) funded under JTPA, following intake, except for an individual who receives only outreach and/or intake and assessment services. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
PARTICIPANT CARRIED OVER	A participant for whom there was an active participant record on file at the end of the previous program year.
PLACEMENT SERVICE	The referral of individuals to prospective employers (public or private) for job interviews and hiring.

POST-HIGH SCHOOL ATTENDEE	An individual who is attending, or has attended, a post-secondary vocational, technical, or academic school.
PRE-EMPLOYMENT SKILLS TRAINING PROGRAM	A school program for youth and individuals 14 and 15 years old, designed to provide up to 200 hours of instruction and activities in a variety of labor market, job search, and basic skill areas. Priority must be given to those not meeting established levels of academic achievement and who plan to enter the full-time labor market upon leaving school. [JTPA Section 205]
PRIVATE INDUSTRY COUNCIL	A council comprised of voluntary representatives of the private sector (who constitute a majority of the membership), educational agencies, organized labor, rehabilitation agencies, community-based organizations, economic development agencies, and the public Employment Service. The Private Industry Council is responsible for providing policy guidance for, and exercising oversight with respect to, activities under the job training plan for its Service Delivery Area in partnership with local government. [JTPA Sections 102 and 103]
PRIVATE NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION	A private organization which has qualified for tax exempt status under Section 501, Internal Revenue Service Code. Some examples of private non-profit organizations include civic leagues, business leagues, social welfare leagues, and employer associations. [IRS Publication No. 557]
PRIVATE SECTOR	This term is defined as includeing private for-profit companies, private not-for-profit organizations (such as non-governmental and health and educational institutions) and independently managed publicly owned organizations such as utility companies. [ETA Handbook No. 303]
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	Federal, state, or local government cash payments for which eligibility is determined by a needs or income test. NOTE: This term is used for eligibility determination and includes the three groups included in "welfare recipient," plus recipients of SSI, but is not limited to these assistance programs. [JTPA Section 4]

RACE/ETHNIC GROUP	The basic racial and ethnic categories for use in all federally funded programs as defined by the Office of Management and Budget. See American Indian or Alaskan Native; Asian or Pacific Islander; Black (Not Hispanic); Hispanic; White (Not Hispanic).
RECENTLY SEPARATED VETERAN	Any eligible veteran who first applies for participation in programs under Title IV, Part C, of JTPA within 12 months after separation from military service. [CFR 635.3(b)(3)]
RECIPIENT	The governor of a state. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary; 20 CFR 626.4]
REEMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY	An individual who has an opportunity to be employed in the same or an equivalent occupation or skill level in the labor market area in which the individual resides. [ETA Handbook No. 303]
REFERRAL	The act of bringing to the attention of an employer, a local office, a training sponsor, or a supportive service agency, an individual (or group of individuals) who needs a job, training, or related supportive services. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
RELOCATION ASSISTANCE	The activities necessary to arrange for a family to move to a new abode for the purpose of accepting long-duration employment. Activities may include, but are not limited to: the cost of the actual transfer of goods and property, including mileage for the family's travel; emergency assistance; rent subsidies; and other supportive services. [JTPA Section 303]
RESIDENCE	An individual's principal dwelling or home. A mailing address only is insufficient to determine residency; however, P. O. Box and R.F.D. numbers are acceptable in rural areas. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
SCHOOL DROPOUT	An individual who is neither attending any school nor subject to a compulsory attendance law and who has not received a secondary school diploma or a certificate from a program of equivalency for such a diploma. [JTPA Section 203]
SDA GRANT RECIPIENT	The entity that receives JTPA funds for a Service Delivery Area directly from the governor. [CFR 626.4]

SDA SUBRECIPIENT	An entity or individual that receives JTPA funds directly or indirectly from the Service Delivery Area (SDA) grant recipient.
SEASONAL FARM WORKER	An individual who, during the eligibility determination period (any consecutive 12-month period within the 24-month period preceding application for enrollment), was employed at least 25 days in farm work or earned at least $400 in farm work and who has been primarily employed in farm work on a seasonal basis, without a constant year-round salary. [CFR 633.104]
SECRETARY	The Secretary of Labor. [JTPA Section 4(21)]
SELECTIVE SERVICE REGISTRANT	An individual who has registered, as required by Section 3 of the Military Selective Service Act (50 USC App. 453). [JTPA Section 504]
SELF-EMPLOYED	A gainfully occupied individual who works for himself/herself as opposed to salaried or commissioned workers who are the employees of others. [Dictionary of Business and Management]
SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABLED VETERAN	See Disabled Veteran.
SERVICE DELIVERY AREA	An area designated by the governor which (1) is comprised of the state or one or more units of general local government; (2) will promote effective delivery of job training services; and (3) is consistent with labor market areas or standard designation of an entire labor market area, or is consistent with the area in which related services are provided under other state or federal programs. [JTPA Section 101] Compulsory Service Delivery Area (SDA) designation is limited to consortia serving a substantial part of not more than one labor market area. [U. S. Court of Appeals]
SINGLE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	A single abandoned, separated, divorced, or widowed individual who has responsibility for one or more dependent children under age 18. [JTPA Annual Status report]
SPECIAL DISABLED VETERAN	A veteran who is entitled to compensation (or who but for the receipt of military pay would be entitled to compensation) under laws administered by the

	Veterans' Administration for a disability rated at 30 percent or more, or an individual who was discharged or released from active duty because of service-connected disability. [38 USC 43.2011]
STATE EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AGENCY	The state agency designated by state law to cooperate with the United States Employment Service and to carry out activities identified within the Wagner-Peyser Act as amended by JTPA. This agency usually administers the Unemployment Insurance program, operates the state Job Service, and conducts a variety of labor market information activities under the supervision of the Bureau of Labor Statistics.
STUDENT (HIGH SCHOOL OR LESS)	An individual who is enrolled in an elementary or secondary school (including elementary, junior and senior high school or equivalent) or who is between school terms and intends to return to school. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
SUBRECIPIENT	Any person, organization or other entity that receives JTPA funds either directly or indirectly from the governor. Depending on local circumstances, the Private Industry Council (PIC), local elected official, or administrative entity may be a subrecipient. SDA grant recipients are a particular type of subrecipient. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary; 20 CFR 626.4]
SUBSIDIZED EMPLOYMENT	Employment created in the public sector and in private for-profit or non-profit organizations, which is financed by the recipient's program funds. Subsidized employment includes work experience. NOTE: On-the-Job Training (OJT) is a reportable training activity, rather than subsidized employment. [CETA MIS Glossary]
SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM	A program for youth which is operated during the summer months and which may provide such services as (1) basic and remedial education; (2) institutional and on-the-job training; (3) work experience programs; (4) employment counseling; (5) occupational training preparation for work; (6) outreach and enrollment activities; (7) employability assessment; (8) job referral and placement; (9) job search and job club activities; (10) supportive services; and (11) any other employment or job training activity designed to give employment to eligible individuals or prepare them for, and place them in, employment. [JTPA Section 252]

SUPPORTIVE SERVICES	Services that are necessary to enable an individual eligible for training under JTPA, but who cannot afford to pay for such services, to participate in a training program funded under this Act. Such supportive services may include transportation, health care, special services and materials for the handicapped, child care, meals, temporary shelter, financial counseling, and other reasonable expenses required for participation in the training program and may be provided in-kind or through cash assistance. NOTE: Supportive services necessary to assist individuals in retaining employment may be provided for a period not to exceed six months following completion of training. [JTPA Sections 4 and 204]
TEENAGE PARENT	An individual who is under 20 years of age and who is responsible for the support of one or more dependent children. [JTPA Section 203]
TERMINATION	The separation of a participant from a given title of JTPA who is no longer receiving employment, training, or services (except post-termination services) funded under that title. NOTE: Individuals may continue to be considered as participants for a period of 90 days after last receipt of employment or training funded under a given title. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
TERMINATION/LAYOFF NOTICE RECIPIENT	An individual who has: a. Received a notice of termination or layoff from employment and is unlikely to return to his/her previous industry or occupation; or b. Received a notice of termination of employment as a result of permanent closure of a plant or facility. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary; JTPA Section 302]
TRYOUT EMPLOYMENT	A type of entry employment experience under the youth exemplary programs, it refers to a formal opportunity to examine or investigate employment at private for-profit worksites, or at public and private worksites when for-profit worksites are not available. [JTPA Section 205]
UNEMPLOYED	An individual who did not work during the seven consecutive days prior to application for a JTPA program, who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks prior to application, and who was available for work during the seven consecutive days prior to application (except for temporary illness). [JTPA Annual Status Report; ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION CLAIMANT	Any individual who has filed a claim and has been determined monetarily eligible for benefit payments under one or more state or federal unemployment compensation programs, and who has not exhausted his/her benefit rights or whose benefit year has not ended and who has not exhausted his/her benefit rights. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ELIGIBLE	An individual who, on the date of certification of JTPA application information, has applied for unemployment compensation, and who has had earnings in at least two of the first four of the last five calendar quarters (with an employer who has paid Unemployment Insurance tax), who was separated through no fault of his/her own, and who is able and available for work. [ETA Handbook No. 303]
UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXHAUSTEE	Any individual who has exhausted his/her unemployment compensation benefits (not including Extended, Additional State, or Federal Supplemental Benefits) for which he/she has been determined monetarily eligible. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
UNSUBSIDIZED EMPLOYMENT	Employment not financed from funds provided under JTPA. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
UPGRADE TRAINING	Training given to an individual who needs such training to advance above an entry-level or dead-end position. [ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
VETERAN	An individual who served in the active military, naval, or air service, and who was discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable. NOTE: The term "active" means full-time duty in the Armed Forces, other than duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard. Any period of duty for training in the Reserves or National Guard, including authorized travel, during which an individual was disabled from a disease or injury incurred or aggravated in the line of duty, is considered "active" duty. [JTPA Section 4; ETA JTPA MIS Glossary]
VETERAN STATUS	See Disabled Veteran; Recently Separated Veteran; Service-Connected Disabled Veteran; Special Disabled Veteran; Veteran; Vietnam-Era Veteran.
VIETNAM-ERA VETERAN	A veteran any part of whose active military, naval, or air service was during the Vietnam era (August 5, 1964, through May 7, 1975). [38 USC 101(29)]

WAGNER-PEYSER ACT	Federal legislation (1933) that established and maintained a national system of public employment offices and provided for a nationwide framework for public employment, as amended in JTPA Title V. [JTPA Section 501]
WELFARE RECIPIENT	An individual who receives or whose family receives cash payments under AFDC (SSA Title IV), General Assistance (state or local government), or the Refugee Assistance Act of 1980 (PL 96-212). (For performance standards purposes, this term excludes recipients of SSI (Title XVI.) [JTPA Annual Status Report]
WHITE (NOT HISPANIC)	A person having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East. [OMB]
YOUTH	An individual who is aged 16 through 21 [JTPA Section 203]. Individuals aged 14 and 15 may participate in preemployment skills training programs [JTPA Section 205] and summer youth programs [JTPA Section 253].
YOUTH EMPLOYABILITY ENHANCEMENT	An outcome for youth other than entered unsubsidized employment which is recognized as enhancing long-term employability and contributing to the potential for a long-term increase in earnings and employment. Outcomes which meet this requirement are restricted to the following: (1) entered non-Title II training; (2) returned to full-time school; (3) age 14-15 completed program objectives; or (4) completed major level of education. [JTPA Annual Status Report]
YOUTH EMPLOYABILITY ENHANCEMENT TERMINATIONS	A reporting category which refers to the number of youth participants who were terminated under one of the youth employability enhancement outcomes during a given reporting period. [JTPA Annual Status Report]

ABBREVIATIONS and ACRONYMS

AAP	Affirmative Action Program
ABE	Adult Basic Education
ADP	Automated Data Processing
ADS	Applicant Data System
AFDC	Aid to Families with Dependent Children
AFL-CIO	American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations
AHE	Average Hourly Earnings
API	Annual Planning Information
ASU	Area of Substantial Unemployment
AWE	Average Weekly Earnings
AWH	Average Weekly Hours
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics (U. S. Department of Labor)
BCOA	Bituminous Coal Operators' Association
CAA	Community Action Agency
CES	Current Employment Statistics Program (Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)
CETA	Comprehensive Employment Training Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COLA	Cost of Living Allowance
CPI	Consumer Price Index (Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)
CPS	Current Population Survey (Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce)
CSS	Civil Service System, West Virginia Department of
CWBH	Continuous Wage and Benefit History
CY	Calendar Year

DHHS	Department of Health and Human Services, U. S.
DMV	Department of Motor Vehicles, West Virginia Department of
DOE	Department of Education (could be state or federal, depending on preceding word(s) or letter(s) designation)
DOL	Department of Labor (could be state or federal, depending on preceding word(s) or letter(s) designation)
DOT	Dictionary of Occupational Titles
DUA	Disaster Unemployment Assistance
EB	Extended Benefits
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EIS	Employer Information System
ERR	Employer Relations Representative
ES	Employment Service
ESAP	Employment Security Automation Plan
ESARS	Employment Security Automated Reporting System
ESD	Employment Service Division (West Virginia Department of Employment Security)
ETA	Employment and Training Administration (U. S. Department of Labor)
EUB	Extended Unemployment Benefits
F&A	Finance and Administration, West Virginia Department of
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
FEIN	Federal Employer Identification Number
FIPS	Federal Information Processing Standards
FIRE	Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate
FMS	Financial Management System
FR	Federal Register
FS	Food Stamps

FT	Full Time
FTC	Federal Trade Commission
FUA	Federal Unemployment Account
FY	Fiscal Year
GAO	General Accounting Office
GATB	General Aptitude Test Battery
GED	General Equivalency (High School) Diploma
GNP	Gross National Product
GOCID	Governor's Office of Community and Industrial Development, West Virginia
GPO	Government Printing Office, U. S.
GSA	General Services Administration, U. S.
HHS	Health and Human Services, U. S. Department of
HUD	Housing and Urban Development, U. S. Department of
ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission
ICESA	Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies
INA	Information Not Available
IRS	Internal Revenue Service (U. S. Treasury Department)
JASR	JTPA Annual Status Report
JC	Job Corps
JFSR	JTPA Financial Status Report
JS	Job Service
JTPA	Job Training Partnership Act
LAUS	Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor)
LBL	Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
LER	Labor and Economic Research Section (Employment Service Division, West Virginia Department of Employment Security)

LMA	Labor Market Area
LMI	Labor Market Information
LSA	Labor Surplus Area
MIS	Management Information Service
MODS	Manpower Operations Data System
MSA	Metropolitan Statistical Area
NA	Not Applicable; Not Available
NLRB	National Labor Relations Board
NAPIC	National Association of Private Industry Councils
NATB	Non-Reading Aptitude Test Battery
NEA	National Education Association
NEC	Not Elsewhere Classified
NGA	National Governors' Association
NO	National Office
OAI	Old-Age Insurance (Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services)
OASI	Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services)
OASDI	Old-Age, Survivors, and Disability Insurance (Social Security Administration, U. S. Department of Health and Human Services)
OCR	Office of Civil Rights (U. S. Department of Labor)
OES	Occupational Employment Statistics
OIG	Office of the Inspector General
OJT	On-the-Job Training
OMB	Office of Management and Budget (Executive Office of the President of the United States)
PIC	Private Industry Council
PIK	Payment-in-Kind

PMLPC	Permanent Mass Layoff and Plant Closing Program
PSC	Public Service Commission
PT	Part Time
RA	Regional Administrator (Employment and Training Administration, U. S. Department of Labor)
RO	Regional Office
RRB	Railroad Retirement Board
SATB	Specific Aptitude Test Battery
SBA	Small Business Administration
SDA	Service Delivery Area
SESA	State Employment Security Agency
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SJTCC	State Job Training Coordinating Committee
SOICC	State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee
SSA	Social Security Administration (U. S. Department of Health and Human Services)
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
SYEP	Summer Youth Employment Program
TAG	Technical Assistance Guide (Employment and Training Administration, U. S. Department of Labor)
TRA	Trade Readjustment Act of 1974
UC	Unemployment Compensation
UCFE	Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees
UCX	Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons
UI	Unemployment Insurance
UMW	United Mine Workers
UMWA	United Mine Workers of America
US	United States
USC	United States Code

USDOL	U. S. Department of Labor
USES	U. S. Employment Service
VA	Veterans Administration
VISTA	Volunteers in Service to America
VR	Vocational Rehabilitation
WBA	Weekly Benefit Amount
WC	Workers' Compensation, West Virginia Department of
WE	Week Ending; Week Ended
WV	West Virginia
WVDES	West Virginia Department of Employment Security
WVSOICC	West Virginia State Occupational Information Coordinating Committee
WVUC	West Virginia Unemployment Compensation

DATA SOURCE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Area Newspapers and Periodicals

Area Chambers of Commerce

Area Banks

Dictionary of Occupational Titles

Employers of West Virginia (Public and Private)

Trade and Union Organizations

United States Department of Commerce: Bureau of the Census; Bureau of Economic Analysis; and the National Weather Bureau

West Virginia Blue Book

West Virginia Library Commission

West Virginia Departments of:

- Agriculture
- Education
- Health
- Highways
- Human Services
- Motor Vehicles
- Tax
- Vocational Education

When you need workers, contact your local Job Service:

Beckley	300 S Valley Drive	253-2746	Morgantown	304 Scott Avenue	292-7333
Bluefield	5 Mercer Plaza	327-7155	New Martinsville	249 Clark Street	455-2280
Charleston	211 Broad Street	344-3471	Parkersburg	300 Lakeview Center	485-5566
Clarksburg	165 W Pike Street	624-7691	Point Pleasant	225 Sixth Street	675-2770
Elkins	7 Randolph Avenue	636-1810	Ronceverte	209 W Main Street	647-5655
Fairmont	213 Jackson Street	363-5550	Summersville	806 Broad Street	872-2950
Huntington	914 Fifth Avenue	523-8443	Weirton	3828 Main Street	748-8500
Logan	195 Dingess Street	752-6620	Welch	23 Elkhorn Street	463-3131
Martinsburg	617 W King Street	263-3336	Wheeling	22 Tenth Street	233-0200
			Williamson	120 W First Avenue	235-4090

Ashland, KY	1844 Carter Avenue	324-7151	Ironton, OH	706 Park Avenue	532-8082
Bridgeport, OH	853 National Road	635-9150	Marietta, OH	217 Third Street	374-7167

West Virginia Department of Employment Security
Labor and Economic Research Section, 112 California Avenue, Charleston 25305-0112
Telephone 348-2660

Department of Employment Security
Charleston West Virginia 25305-0112

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SRI-Acquisitions
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Bethesda, MD 20814

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